The New-York Times.

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ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

THE OUTLOOK—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

GENERAL RESTLESSNESS—THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY AND FRANCE—THE CHANGES ON THE MIDLAND ROAD—ANOTHER ECCLESIASTICAL IMBROGLIO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1874.

This has been an exceedingly uncomfortable week for people in the city. Every day brought its own bad news. Fears of European war; more Erie swindling, or at least manipulation; cable "bearing" and "bulling;" a blackguard fight in the street between a couple of rival speculators—Labouchere and Abbot—on opposite sides of the account; the failure of two brokers, and expected failures of others; the tendency of the railway companies, as shown in the case of the Midland, to rash and desperate experiments, affecting not only themselves but other companies—and on every side uncertainty and alarm. On the Continent the sky is dark and lowering, and it is impossible not to feel that a storm is brewing, yet nobody can tell in which direction to look for the first flash. There are no distinct quarrels ready for fighting about, but the relations of several important States exhibit just the sort of feverish irritation which may at any moment precipitate a collision. It may be assumed that France and Germany are bound to fight some day; but France, though busy with military preparations of which every traveler through the country brings over startling accounts, is not yet ready for war; and, on the other hand, it is difficult to see what more it can be possible for the Germans to get out of another conquest. There can be no doubt, however, that Germany is just now in rather an explosive condition. The people are groaning bitterly under the strain to which they been been subjected, and which has still to be continued in order to maintain the enormous armament, which is deemed necessary as a check upon reprisals by France. At this moment Germany is probably the strongest power in Europe; but the question is how long it can maintain itself in this position. It is at the highest point now, but the cost of this supremacy is fearfully exhausting. Every year the country becomes less capable of enduring the drains upon it in men and money, and every year, while Germany is thus at the best only barely holding its ground, other powers are growing rapidly in strength and confidence. Hence the idea which is supposed to have taken possession of Bismarck, that the policy of Germany should be to strike while it is at the top of its strength, and while other countries are weaker, and thus to obtain an opportunity of lessening its military expenses by paralyzing its chief opponents while it still has power to do so. It must be remembered that it is not merely France by itself that the Germans have to reckon with in the future, but also the Papacy and the Czar—two very formidable opponents, who would each be pretty sure to do all in their power to help France against the power which has already defied the one, and is suspected of a similar intention in regard to the other. The European situation, therefore, comes pretty much to this—that Germany, despairing of becoming any stronger, and more than doubting its ability to maintain its strength at its present standard, would be glad of an opportunity of trying to cripple its antagonists at once in such a way as to secure for itself some amount of ease and peace for a good while to come. Whether this opportunity will be found nobody can say; but there can at least be little doubt that Germany is bent on creating an opportunity if it can, and that it will avail itself of any that offers. It is no wonder, then, that, with such a state of things on the Continent, there should be doubt and perturbation in the financial world. Almost anything may happen before the Spring.

HOME MATTERS.

Nor is this all. In home affairs there is also much ground for anxiety. The more the conduct of the Midland Railroad is considered the more rash and foolish it seems. The abolition of second-class carriages, which practically means the abolition of first-class, is almost universally condemned. It is one of the first principles of English society that there are three social grades—upper, middle, and lower. The existence of these grades is recognized in all sorts of ways, formally and informally, and is accepted by the majority of the community, and very great changes will have to take place in the composition of English life before these distinctions are obliterated. Of course, I am not now arguing that these divisions are wise or unwise. I merely say that any one who knows anything of this country must know that they exist, and have the strongest roots in the sentiments and prejudices of the people, and therefore it is foolish for any public body wantonly to run its head against them. The Midland Company has comparatively little first-class traffic, and wherever there is competition it will probably lose a great part of what it has. On the other hand, it is not so certain that it will gain in second-class passengers, for it remains to be seen what the other companies will do to checkmate its move on this point. It seems to be expected that the rest of the companies will decline to follow the example of the Midland, and will endeavor to retaliate by reducing second-class fares, and making second-class carriages more comfortable, and also by lowering the charges for the conveyance of goods. The fact that railway shares have suffered a serious decline since the highest point of last week sufficiently indicates the alarm which is felt at the prospect of the companies plunging into all sorts of new experiments in regard to fares and the management of traffic. The truth is that the attention of Directors has hitherto been too exclusively confined to such parts of their business as were available for personal jobbing, and especially the construction of new lines, in which large pickings are usually to be obtained. To this day railway boards have never succeeded in settling the principles upon which traffic should be managed. Now they try one plan and then another, and at the present moment they are still at sea. The dividends of a company are of very little moment to the Directors, who can play their own game without much reference to actual earnings. If the dividend of one half year is low, they can buy in to advantage and then cook the accounts for next half year so as to show an improvement and give themselves a good chance of selling out at a satisfactory profit. It has often been wondered why the horse, an honest animal in itself, should exercise such a deleterious moral influence on those who have much to do with him, and it may equally be asked why locomotive steam engines should produce a similar effect.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

A good deal of amusement has been caused in town by the efforts of "the Edinburghs," as they are called in high society, to make themselves as conspicuous as possible. The Duke has arranged for a grand public reception at Ashford, where he has taken a house, to which he and the Grand Duchess were to have gone in the beginning of the week. But they were compelled to remain at Buckingham Palace, in consequence of the Duchess' sudden illness. When the baby was born the Foreign Secretary, in the absence of the Home Secretary, was summoned to be present on the occasion, and to attest the event. A special instruction was also sent to the Lord Mayor for publication in the City, and a royal salute was fired in St. James' Park. In short, the Duke has taken care to appropriate all the honors and ceremonies, which are usually observed only in the case of the sovereign or heir to the throne. Whether his claim to these distinctions has been allowed to him as a junior member of the royal family, or as heir to his uncle, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg, or merely because his wife is a Russian Grand Duchess, is one of the mysteries of the court. It is quite clear, however, that both Duke and Duchess are determined not to be lost sight of in the general crowd of junior Princes and Princesses, but to establish themselves in a position of semi-regal state. The Empress of Russia, who is now with her daughter, is in extremely delicate health, and is said to have suffered a good deal from her hurried journey. In appearance she is fearfully worn and emaciated.

THE PATRIARCH OF ANTIOCH.

Among other ecclesiastical puzzles of the hour, and the air is full of them, is the character and position of the so-called "Patriarch of Antioch," who has been taken up by the High Church people over here and been very much made of by some of the Bishops. The Patriarch is understood to have been very liberal in repaying this courtesy by giving his benediction to his admirers; and it has, therefore, become highly important to know how far he is entitled to exercise this function. There are, it seems, some ten or twelve different ecclesiastics bearing, or at least claiming, the title of Patriarch of Antioch, but half of them do not belong to any of the Oriental rites. Still there is plenty to choose from among the rest, and it has been asked whether this friend of the English hierarchy is a Monothelite, a Monophysite, a Nestorian, a Jacobite, or "a defender of the Three Chapters," whatever they may be. One object of this inquiry is to ascertain whether the Patriarch who goes about giving his benediction to the English clergy is not one of the heretics who are periodically cursed in the Athanasian creed. It appears from the answers that have been given that there is too much reason to fear that the Patriarch really falls under the maledictions of the High Church clergy. He belongs to the Syrian rites, has no connection with the Greek Church proper, by whom he is regarded as a heretic, and as a Jacobite, a Monothelite, and, to some extent, a Monophysite, all rolled into one. It may be suspected that the innocent English Bishops were chiefly impressed by the venerable appearance of the Patriarch, and took his orthodoxy on trust.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

The new Roman Catholic University at Kensington is an experiment of which much can hardly, in the light of experience, be hoped, but the operations of which will be watched with curiosity. It was privately opened on Thursday by Archdeacon Manning. Monsignor Capel took the oaths as Rector, and among the Professors present were Rev. R. Clarke, (Natural Theology,) Paley, (Classics,) St. George Mivart, (Biology.) Barff, (Chemistry,) Seager, (Science of Literature,) and Denis Florence McCarthy, (English Literature.) There are also three tutors, and at present seventeen students, most of whom come from Orgott, Stoneyhurst, and other existing Roman Catholic colleges. There is to be a more formal opening at Easter, at which a great muster of Roman Catholic dignitaries is expected. This is, of course, not the first Roman Catholic institution of this kind, and there is no reason to suppose that it will prove to be very different in character and results from those which have been judged by experience. An interesting controversy which has lately been carried on has shown that the Pope is willing to allow free latitude to the belief in scientific principles which do not at any point conflict with the theory of the absolute spiritual, and consequently intellectual, dominions of the Church. It certainly does not follow that because Galileo was made to suffer for his great discovery, the authorities at Rome, should feel bound to place themselves in antagonism to astronomical researches at the present day. At the same time it is plain enough that the authority claimed by the Church over all the operations of the human mind is necessarily hostile and even fatal to free inquiry. It is impossible that the intellect can really enjoy a liberty on one set of questions which is denied on another. The establishment, however, of this university in London may be taken as an indication of the anxiety of its promoters to adapt themselves, in appearance, at least, to English customs. J. H. F.

MARINE DISASTER.

A CAPTAIN AND BOAT'S CREW LAND IN CUBA SEEKING AID FOR THEIR STRANDED VESSEL.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—The Captain and four of the crew of the brig Mary Virden, from Philadelphia, for Havana, arrived at Sagua to-day in a boat seeking aid. The brig was driven ashore on the eastern end of Anguilla Island, one of the Bahamas, during a hurricane on the 14th. There is a hole in her bottom and eight feet of water in her hold. Five launches, including one steam-launch, have gone to her assistance. It is expected that the greater part of her cargo will be saved.

EXECUTION AT BATHURST, N. B.

BATHURST, N. B., Oct 29.—The sentence of death was executed upon Gallian this morning at 8 o'clock. He slept well during the previous night, and partook of a hearty breakfast, and bid the jail attendant good-by with the remark that it was a solemn day for him. Revs. Mr. Pelleter, of Caraquet, and Carter, of Bathurst, were for over an hour with him in his cell this morning. Gallian left his cell with his clergymen, praying in a loud voice as he mounted the scaffold. He asked forgiveness from those present, and from God. After he had ceased praying Sheriff Vail drew the black cap down, placed the rope around his neck, and cut the rope attached to the trap. The body fell heavily and remained perfectly still for a minute, and then for about five minutes there was much struggling and writhing. In about twenty-five minutes afterward the body was taken down. Some thirty persons witnessed the execution, and nearly 100 persons outside the walls, which were erected outside the scaffold. Gallian's confession implicates the woman as an accomplice. He refused to speak to her yesterday when admitted to his cell, stating that God would arrange everything. The woman was much affected when the bell commenced to toll, but still states that she is innocent.

WASHINGTON.

THE TESTIMONY IN THE SAFE CASE.

A DAMAGING EXHIBIT FOR THE DEFENDANTS—THE NEW-ORLEANS TELEGRAMS SIGNED "J. J. MC'P."—THE NEXT DEBT STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The testimony in the safe burglary case is becoming exceedingly interesting, without regard to the views or prejudices with which it is read. The cross-examination of Zirruth has been finished, and the counsel for the defense accomplished little with him except to develop more fully that he is a person whose evidence unsupported would be worthless. Michael Hayes, one of the indicted, was put on the stand to-day, and made a witness for the Government. According to his story he acted as the agent of Whitley, Nettleship, and Harrington in arranging all the details and in securing the burglar to do the job. He gave a complete account of his operations up to the evening of the robbery. He told his story in a clear and direct way, using, in the manner of a man whose business is likely to bring him into court as a witness, memoranda of dates and occurrences. Hayes' testimony standing alone is admitted to be worthless, but, unfortunately for the defendants, it is in accord with the statements of Zirruth and many of the known facts. If the testimony of the prosecution has been manufactured for any purpose, as is claimed by the defense, the work has been done with such skill as to command as much admiration for its ingenuity as it would deserve, in that case denunciation for its wickedness. Hayes has not yet finished his direct testimony, which will be continued to-morrow, after which he will have a severe cross-examination to undergo.

THE FICTITIOUS TELEGRAMS.

The telegrams touching New-Orleans matters, signed J. J. McP., seem to have been attributed to Clerk McPherson by a New-Orleans correspondent through ignorance that that gentleman's Christian name is Edward, and not J. J. This blunder continues to be repeated, either stupidly or maliciously, and even a paper which prints a dispatch from Mr. McPherson, signed with his name in full, alludes to-day to the New-Orleans telegrams as signed by his own initials. There is, moreover, good reason, as has been stated, for regarding the documents in question as wholly fictitious. No person having the initials J. J. McP. is known in Washington.

THE NEXT DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement for the month of October will not probably show more than a very small reduction, if, indeed, any at all. While the internal revenue receipts have remained at the very highest mark, the exports have been light, and the current expenses for the month of October are always rather heavy.

INDIANS SETTLING THEIR QUARRELS.

A private letter received here to-day announces that the Mauche Utes and the Jicarilla Apaches, while drawing their rations at Cimarron, New-Mexico, about ten days since, had a quarrel, in which two Apaches were killed. Both tribes prepared themselves and a skirmish between them subsequently occurred, resulting in a victory for the Utes, but with what loss to either side is not known. No danger to settlers is anticipated.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

In answer to a question submitted to him by the Secretary of the Interior, whether a United States Pension Agent is prohibited from being connected with a Government contract by the act of July 14, 1862, Attorney General Williams decides that there is no prohibition in that act whereby the connection of a Pension Agent with a Government contract is made illegal. There are, however, several statutes which make it unlawful for officers of the Government to have a certain kind of connection with contracts between the Government and other persons, such as acting as attorneys or agents in the prosecution of claims against the Government, &c.—act of Feb. 26, 1853, which also forbids officers as agents and attorneys from having anything to do with Government contracts. The acts of June 11, 1864, July 16, 1862, and Feb. 25, 1863, make it unlawful for any officer or agent of the Government to receive any valuable consideration for procuring or aiding to procure for another person any contract, office, &c., from the United States. These acts make it illegal for an officer of the United States to have that sort of relation with a Government contract which an agent, attorney, or solicitor assumes when he procures or aids in procuring such contract for another, and when he prosecutes for another against a Government contractor. They also forbid the receiving by officers for such services any compensation, including that of an interest in the contract, but there is not in the statutes any general prohibition which prevents executive officers from contracting directly with the Government as principals in matters entirely separate from the offices, and in no way connected with the performance of their duties as officers of the Government, nor are they forbidden to be connected with such contracts after they are procured by acquiring an interest in them; and here there is a marked difference made in the legislation of Congress between the members of that body and the executive officers of the Government. The Attorney General concludes: "It is clear that it has not been the purpose of Congress to prohibit executive officers in general from being as principals connected with Government contracts, nor, except as above pointed out, from acquiring interests in them."

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $14,670,247; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,830,000; coin, $81,553,658, including $22,913,600 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $282,871. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $275,000.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, at noon to-day, made their annual call upon the President. The custom is for the court to call upon the President on the first day of the term, but this year the President was not in the city when the court convened, and the visit was therefore postponed till to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed James Constanti Balli, of Cayenne, French Guiana, Consul at Cayenne, and Alphonse J. Lespinasse, of New-York, Consul at Merida, Mexico.

PROMOTION OF A POST OFFICE AGENT.

P. H. Woodward, of Connecticut, was to-day appointed Chief Special Agent of the Post Office Department. He has been a special agent for a number of years, and is promoted on account of seniority and merit, to compactly organize this branch of the service into a bureau so as to be under the supervision of the Postmaster General through a regular system of reports.

A DISMISSED OFFICIAL INVENTING CONGRESSIONAL INFLUENCE.

Some months ago Postmaster General Jewell, for cause, removed an Iowa special agent named H. C. Van Leuvan, and has since received a large number of voluminous telegrams purporting to have been signed by various Iowa Congressmen, insisting upon Van Leuvan's reinstatement. The imperative and otherwise extraordinary language of these telegraphic communications awakened suspicion as to their authorship, and Gov. Jewell is to-day informed by letter from Congressman Pratt that his name, which was appended to most of them, was used entirely without his knowledge, and that he never sent a message on the subject. All these long telegrams were sent as collect messages, and were duly paid for by the Post Office Department on receipt. One of them contained nearly 200 words.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was promulgated to-day:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

We are reminded by the changing seasons that it is time to pause in our daily avocations and offer thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and abundance of the year which is drawing to a close.

The blessings of free government continue to be vouchsafed to us; the earth has responded to the labor of the husbandman; the land has been free from pestilence; internal order is being maintained, and peace with other powers has prevailed.

It is fitting that at stated periods we should cease from our accustomed pursuits and from the turmoil of our daily lives, and unite in thankfulness for the blessings of the past, and in the cultivation of kindly feelings toward each other.

Now, therefore, recognizing these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to all citizens to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, and express their thanks for the mercy and favor of the Almighty God, and laying aside all political contentions and all secular occupations, to observe such day as a day of rest, thanksgiving, and prayer.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington on this, the 27th day of October, in the year 1874, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

By the President,

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CHARGES AGAINST AN OFFICIAL DISMISSED.

All the charges against Secretary Struve, of Washington Territory, were dismissed to-day, and that officer was directed to return to his post. According to the findings of the Department of the Interior, the principal charge against him, the mismanagement of the public printing, was clearly shown to have been without any foundation whatever.

LOUISIANA.

PERSONAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN GOV. KELLOGG AND MAJOR BURKE—NO BLOOD SHED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—About 3:30 o'clock this afternoon a collision occurred between Gov. Kellogg and Major E. A. Burke, near the corner of Rampart and Canal streets. Gov. Kellogg accompanied by Judge Atacha, was going home in a cab, which was stopped at the place above indicated, and a conversation ensued. Burke put his hand in his breast and drew a whip, with which he attempted to strike Kellogg, when the Governor pulled out his pistol and fired, the shot barely grazing Burke, who thereupon drew his revolver and fired three or four shots, without effect. The cab, in which were seated Gov. Kellogg and Judge Atacha was then driven off. Gov. Kellogg states that when Burke approached the cab he, Kellogg, extended his hand, which Burke took and at the same moment seized him by the wrist with the other hand and attempted to pull Kellogg out, but the Governor, being the stronger of the two, quickly released himself from Burke's grasp, and at once drew his pistol and fired. Gov. Kellogg and Major Burke in conversation with the Associated Press agent after the shooting, did not differ materially in their versions of the affair. Major Burke was arrested and taken to the Central Police Station, but was released at the instance of Judge Atacha, who went to the station for that purpose by request of Gov. Kellogg. The difficulty arose from a correspondence in the papers relative to naturalized citizens. Both the Governor and Major Burke were congratulated by their friends on the harmless termination of the affair.

GOV KELLOGG ON THE SECOND DISTRICT BOARD OF NATURALIZATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—The correspondence between Gov. Kellogg and the Democratic Conservative Committee on Naturalization, which has been going on for several days, was brought to a close this forenoon by Gov. Kellogg in a letter, in which he says: "This question of the jurisdiction of the Second District Court did not originate with me. I had given the matter no special attention, and had no other thought but to avoid complications and difficulties—a disposition which has actuated me during the whole canvass. In view of all the facts and circumstances, and taking into consideration that there is a great diversity of opinion among leading lawyers upon this question, and that much ill feeling has been engendered, and the further fact that as the names of all persons naturalized in the Second District Court have been designated upon the poll lists as was mutually agreed on, so that their identity can be easily established, and as I find it has been decided by the courts that in a contest for office no person can be exempted from testifying as to what candidates he voted for, I am of opinion that there is no necessity either for separate boxes agreed on in your letter of Oct. 25, or partition boxes as proposed in your communication of Oct. 27. I am in favor of allowing all the ballots to be cast in the same box, it being evident that, with the precautions taken, the only object in view, namely, the protecting the rights of all parties, can be as effectually attained in this way as by any other plan. I regard as a more serious matter the number of fraudulent naturalization papers issued by the Second District Court, where, in a series of instances, naturalization papers have been issued upon the testimony of the self-same two witnesses to persons of different nationalities residing in remote parts of the city."

A DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29.—A mass-meeting of Conservatives called by the Committee of Seventy was held in front of the City Hall to-night. Several speeches were made, and the meeting was large and enthusiastic. A series of resolutions were adopted protesting against the use of arms for political purposes and against the recent outrages perpetrated in the illegal and arbitrary arrest of citizens; against military officers making affidavits in times of profound peace; against the attempt to deprive naturalized citizens of their rights of citizenship and suffrage; against frauds in registration; against the present Returning Board, which it is claimed is illegal, being composed wholly of members of the same political party; against the use of bayonets as a solvent of political questions; against the unwarrantable interference of Federal officials and the use of the patronage and power of the Federal Government to control State elections; and calling upon their fellow-citizens over all the broad land, in view of these outrages upon civil liberty, to take heed lest the sword which is now drawing the life-blood of Louisiana be not soon pointed at their own defenseless breasts.

A GALE IN ONTARIO.

COLCHESTER, Ontario, Oct. 29—A severe gale prevails. A large three-masted vessel is ashore three miles west of here.

AMHERSTBURG, Ontario, Oct. 29.—The barge Brown ran on the Lime Kilns to-day, and is full of water. Her cargo, consisting of 52,000 bushels of wheat, is damaged.

GOV. LESLIE AND THE KUKLUX MURDERERS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—Gov. Leslie to-day issued a proclamation offering an aggregate reward of [illegible] for the capture of the masked ruffians [illegible] shot a young negro girl in Shelby County [illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The session of the Reichstag was opened to-day by the Emperor William in person.

The speech from the throne enumerates comprehensive measures to bring about uniformity in judicial procedure. The attainment of this end, the Emperor says, will confer on the Fatherland a boon long enjoyed by other countries. Steps have also been taken to secure a kindred uniformity of civil rights. It is true that years will elapse before these reforms can be accomplished; but the Emperor rejoices to be able to-day to express the conviction that the hopes of the Government and the country will be realized in a not too distant future.

The legislation in regard to the military system of the Empire will be completed by bills dealing with the Landsturm and the apportionment of contributions among the various States for the maintenance of the army in time of peace. The general rise in prices renders the sums of money heretofore granted insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the army and provide for improved equipments demanded by the advance of military science. The budget of 1875 will show the necessary increase of contributions for this and other branches of the Administration.

The allied Governments agree that the existing powers relative to the circulation of paper currency are only limitable by the demands of the public interests in conjunction with the maintenance of a metallic currency. Bills regulating the issue thereof will be presented.

Projects of law making civil marriages obligatory and introducing civil registration throughout the Empire will also be submitted.

The Emperor continues:

"Your co-operation is now for the first time invited to instituting a budget for Alsace and Lorraine. You will here have an opportunity of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the resources, requirements, and institutions of those provinces than was hitherto possible under the old system of yearly administrative reports. You will show our compatriots of the Upper Rhine the interest the whole nation takes in this most ancient German territory.

Thanks to the Berne Postal Convention, and the good will of the States which took part in the congress, it has been found possible to establish a postal union which promises facilities before unknown for the development of intellectual and commercial intercourse between nations.

My relations with foreign powers are pacific and amicable. The tried friendship which unites me with the rulers of powerful empires affords a guarantee for the continuance of peace in which I may claim your entire confidence. Any temptation to employ the united power of the Empire otherwise than for defense is far from my mind. This very power enables the Government to meet with silence unjust suspicions in regard to its policy. Should the malevolence of party passions, whence these suspicions spring, seek the form of acts, you have only to take your stand against it, when I know the whole nation and its Princes will be ready at any time to defend with me the right and honor of the Empire."

The speech was received at the close with deafening applause.

About 200 deputies were in their seats at the opening of the Reichstag to-day. The Crown Prince, Frederick William; his uncle, Prince Charles, and cousin, Prince Frederick Charles, were present. Mr. Bancroft Davis, Minister of the United States, occupied a seat in the diplomatic gallery. Prince Bismarck presented the Emperor's speech. The passage relating to Alsace and Lorraine, and the final paragraph, were applauded with special enthusiasm.

The Reichstag will choose a President on Saturday.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—It now seems that Count Von Arnim was not directed to remain in Germany, as stated last night, but was merely required to guarantee that his absence should not cause delay in the subsequent proceedings in his case.

DEATH OF A BISHOP.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 29.—The old Catholic Bishop Heycamp is dead.

KULLMAN, THE ASSASSIN.

TRIAL OF PRINCE BISMARCK'S ASSAILANT—COOLNESS OF THE CRIMINAL.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The trial of Kullman for attempting to assassinate Prince Bismarck, began to-day, at Wurzburg. The court-room was densely crowded. Forty newspaper correspondents were present. The prisoner's demeanor was very calm. After the formal question had been asked and answered the indictment against the prisoner was read. The public prosecutor then concluded the opening proceedings by a clear and concise statement of the case, and the examination of Kullman began. He admitted his guilt on all principal points.

The Public Prosecutor said, notwithstanding the prisoner's admission of guilt, it was necessary that the full evidence shound be submitted to the court. Kullman, in reply to interrogatories, stated that while living in Sabswedel he joined a Catholic Society; he confessed to previous acts of violence, such as wounding a fellow-workman; had been in the habit of reading both liberal and reactionary journals; had said Bismarck was the worst and maddest enemy of the Church. Prisoner avowed himself an Ultramontane, and admitted that he had uttered threatening expressions, such as "Before I die another must fall." He said he first thought of killing Bismarck last Easter. He went to Berlin for that purpose, but was unable to find Bismarck's residence until he learned from the newspapers that the Prince had gone into the country. He then repaired to Sangerhausen in order to be near at hand, as Bismarck had not definitely decided what watering-place to visit. Procured the bullets in Berlin; often tried his pistol. Recognized the bullets, pistol, and map produced in court as his property. Loaded the pistol with powder, wadding, and two bullets, which he believed sufficient to kill a man. Only ascertained where Bismarck resided from a stranger on Sunday afternoon.

Police Officer Kowerts was sworn and testified that at the time of the attempt on Bismarck's life, he noticed the Priest Hawthalter, who stood so near the Prince's carriage that one of the horses brushed against him; during the stoppage thus caused Kullmann hurried to the carriage and fired. The officer further testified: At his first examination Kullmann said, "You think, of course, that I belong to the Catholic agitation. I certainly belong to a Catholic society, but have not been sent hither." On being told the consequences of his crime, he replied, "I am cared for." Witness understood this to mean that some accomplices before the act would provide for his maintenance if he escaped capture.

SPAIN.

THE COMMAND OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY OF THE NORTH.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—Gen. Laserna has returned to this city from the North for the purpose of tendering his resignation of the command of the Republican army operating against the Carlists. It is probable that Gen. Moriones will succeed him. No important operations by the Army of the North are expected for a month.

LOZANO TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—The Carlist officer Lozano is to be tried by court-martial. It is stated that Don Alphonso ordered the destruction of trains and shooting of railway officials.

Admiral Topete's condition is improving.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Capt. Tyler, in reply to a letter from a Director of the Erie Railway Company, states that, in his opinion, the working expenses of the road ought not to exceed sixty-six per cent. of its gross earnings.

SUPPRESSION OF MENDICANCY.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Society for the Repression of Mendicity is endeavoring to break up the system of swindling by means of communications appealing for aid for sick or distressed relatives and friends abroad, as practiced by Dr. Parker, of Connellsville, Penn., recently exposed and arrested.

DEATH OF JOHN LAIRD, THE SHIP-BUILDER.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—John Laird, the well-known ship-builder, and member of Parliament for Birkenhead, died to-day, after a protracted illness.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned from their Continental tour.

FRANCE.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS IN NICE.

NICE, Oct. 29.—Ex-President Thiers arrived in this city to-day, and there was a great demonstration in his honor.

THE NIEVES EXTRADITION DEMAND OF SPAIN.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The *Journal de Paris* says: "Heretofore the Nieves affair has been exclusively discussed between the Spanish Vice-Consul and the local French authorities. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has addressed no request to the Foreign Office. He either intends to pursue the matter no further, or is waiting for the return of the Duke Decazes to Paris."

FIJI ISLANDS.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON'S ADMINISTRATION—ACTION OF THE KING.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Sir Hercules Robinson, in a dispatch from the Fiji Islands, reports to the Home Government that he has imposed taxes, established a tariff based on that of New South Wales, and farmed a code of laws. He retains the Government in his own hands until further orders.

The King has sent a message confiding the interests of his people to the justice and clemency of Queen Victoria.

THE ARGENTINE STATES.

THE ARGENTINE BANK TO REOPEN—THE CHILIAN MINISTER WITHDRAWS.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 29.—Advices from Buenos Ayres, by way of Montevideo, Oct. 25, report that the Argentine Bank was about to reopen its doors for business.

The Chilian Minister had demanded his passports.

POLITICAL.

A ROUSING REPUBLICAN MEETING AT HUDSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Republicans of this City and vicinity held a rousing meeting in the City Hall to-night. Col. T. B. Thorpe, of New-York, and Hon. Charles L. Beale, Republican candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, were the speakers. During the entire evening the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and the speakers were frequently interrupted with the liveliest demonstrations of applause. Mr. Beale made a powerful and effective address. He took up the question of corruption at the polls, vigorously denounced the system, and challenged his opponent to go before the people on this platform. He paid a high compliment to Gov. Dix's administration, denounced the Credit Mobilier, Sanborn frauds, and the moiety system, and declared himself unalterably opposed to a third term. The meeting was an immense success in every respect. Mr. Beale will speak at Poughkeepsie again on Saturday night.

THE PROHIBITION STATE TICKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—In consequence of the neglect of the Prohibition State Committee to furnish tickets to the different counties of the State, it is thought that the Clark ticket will poll only a very small vote.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR TREASON—THE SPECIAL EMBASSY TO WASHINGTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The steam-ship Cyphreneus brings Honolulu dates to Oct. 17. The kingdom was quiet. John P. Zephyrina Kahoodu, one of the leaders in the recent riotous demonstration in favor of Queen Emma, has been convicted of treason and sentenced to be hanged on the first Friday of March next.

The King was considering the question of an entire reconstruction of his Cabinet.

The Honolulu papers say that while the *personnel* of the Embassy about to go to Washington to negotiate a Reciprocity Treaty is not all that could be desired, still the members are well qualified for the eminent mission. The names of the members of the Embassy are not published.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS UNPAID DURING THE WAR.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—The Supreme Court of this State, in the case of the widow of Lewis Worthington, of Greenville, S. C., against the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, has decided that contracts of life insurance, where the annual premiums were not paid during the war, though they were tendered at the close of hostilities, were rendered void. This is said to be the first decision in favor of the life insurance companies in a State Court, the Supreme Courts of several States having decided the other way. In the case of the New-York Life Insurance Company, the District Court for New-York gave a judgment for the company, and in the District Court for Tennessee the judgement was for the plaintiff. Both these cases were carried to the Supreme Court, which was a tie upon them. There being no Justice then serving, and a final decision must now be reached by the casting vote of Chief Justice Waite.

SADLER—BROWN.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 29.—A letter was received here to-day announcing that Sadler, the champion [illegible] of England, is willing to row George Brown on the terms proposed by Sadler, in two months from the signing of the agreement.

A REPUBLICAN RALLY.

THE COUNTY NOMINATIONS RATIFIED.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—ADDRESSES BY EX-GOV. NOYES, OF OHIO, HON. GEORGE W. CURTIS, HON. JACKSON S. SHULTZ, AND HON. SALEM H. WALES.

There was an enthusiastic rally of Republicans at the Cooper Institute last evening for the purpose of ratifying the County nominations. The meeting was quite as large, if not larger, than the one held on Monday evening last, and its representative character was equal to any Republican gathering which has ever been held within the walls of the Institute. All classes of the community were well represented, and the large audience was quite in sympathy with the speakers of the evening. The list of Vice Presidents included the names of the most prominent men in the City, and among the gentlemen on the platform were the following: Ex-Gov. Morgan, Hon. George William Curtis, Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio; Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, Postmaster James, Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, Hon. Thomas C. Acton, Hon. A. H. Laflin, Hon. Salem H. Wales, Hon. A. J. Dittenhoefer, Hon. Jacob M. Patterson, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, Gen. Joseph S. Pinckney, Dr. Samuel Hall, James R. Davies, Dexter A. Hawkins, John J. Gridley, Commissioner Hall, Department of Parks, and others. Exclusive of the large gathering within the hall, there was an immense crowd outside the Institute who organized another meeting, electing Ex-Senator Lent as Chairman, and addresses were made by Hon. John H. White, Prof. G. W. Clarke, and A. J. Dittenhoefer. The Seventh and Ninth Assembly Districts were well represented, and came with music and banners. The meeting proper was called to order by Hon. Thomas C. Acton, who nominated Hon. Jackson S. Schultz as Chairman. Mr. Schultz was enthusiastically received. He made a brief but telling address, pointing out the evils which would result if Tammany came into power again. He showed how the Ring before driven from power were preparing to capture the Presidency in 1872, how they stole six and a half millions for that purpose, how the City debt was increased, and, bearing that increase in mind, he did not see how Controller Green could support Tammany Hall, or how any man could affiliate with them. Should Wickham be elected Mayor, he predicted that before the close of his administration this City will have issued bonds to the extent of $200,000,000. The resolutions were read by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, and unanimously adopted. They expressed confidence in the County nominations, desired the destruction of the Morrissey Ring, and said the Republican Party was determined to give New-York an honest and efficient Government. Hon. George William Curtis, in a speech of much power, contrasted the conduct of the Democratic with the Republican Party during the rebellion, and having referred to the "Liberal" movement of two years ago, said that the Cincinnati fly, having walked into the parlor of the Baltimore spider, never walked out. Mr. Curtis acknowledged Mr. Tilden's services in assisting to expose Tweed, but he did not join in the work until it was commenced by THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Tilden was a warm partizan of the Democratic Party, and it was during his chairmanship of the State Central Committee that Tweed sapped the foundations of the good government of this State. Mr. Curtis next referred to the state of the South, and said that there could be no hope of a wise solution of the negro problem at the hands of the Democratic Party. Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, next spoke, and was listened to with much attention for over an hour. He is a forcible and eloquent speaker and was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address. He showed how the Republican Party under Gen. Grant had reduced the national debt, and, in referring to the condition of the South, said that the party would continue to protect the negroes, and if need be fight for them again. He eulogized the actions of President Grant, who had proved himself equal to emergency and up to the requirements of his time. And in conclusion he said the Republicans of this State were fortunate in having the names of such excellent men on their ticket. Mr. Salem H. Wales, the last speaker, spoke in high terms of Gov. Dix and of the gentlemen whose names appear on the County ticket. A report of the proceedings is given below.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 8 o'clock Hon. Thomas C. Acton called the meeting to order by saying: The hour having arrived for calling this meeting to order I would nominate for its Chairman Mr. Jackson S. Schultz.

Mr. Schultz was unanimously elected, and on being introduced thus addressed the meeting: Fellow-citizens: After thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me, permit me to say a few words in regard to some local matters, which I am told will not be discussed by the speakers of the evening. I think we all regret the fact that our Municipal elections come at this time. It has been a source of regret always—it has been damaging to our interests—that the local Municipal elections should come at the same time as the State and general election. Without further preface, I wish to call your attention to the fact that Tammany Hall is outside knocking to come in. We challenge them and ask them who they are. [Applause.] We all remember Tammany Hall a few years ago, and they are not pleasant recollections. They assure us that they have reformed, and that they are not the Tammany Hall of old. I propose, in five minutes of your time, to consider the old and the new Tammany Hall, and see whether they are entitled to our consideration and support. In the year 1869, the City of New-York was indebted in the sum of $36,000,000. Following this period, came four or five years of Tammany rule. There were petty larcenies as of old, but so small that the public debt was only increased by a few millions. Then began the career of Tammany. In 1872 there was to be a Presidential election, and arrangements on a grand scale were made for that important occasion. It was arranged that six millions of dollars were to be raised for that election. It was to be alleged that the City had a large floating debt, and the Legislature at Albany was to be applied to for a bill which would authorize the issue of six millions of bonds to pay that debt. Connolly was Controller at the time, and it is now a matter of history how that money was applied. They stole it all. [Applause.] All this time, I want you to remember, that these are the men knocking outside to-night. Now, the question will arise, How did they steal this money? The story is too long for me to tell, but if you take up the documents which tells the history of the time you will find that it was done without the liquidation of one dollar of the public debt. It was deposited in the hands of confidential friends, and, as you know, before the time arrived when this money was to be expended, the Ring was exposed to the citizens, and some of its members sent into exile. I propose to read to you two or three lines from Controller Green's report, which shows how the money passed: [illegible]

City debt was increased by eighty-one millions of dollars, more than twenty-five millions of which were taken from the treasury without an equivalent." I am told by this evening's paper that Mr. Green is in Tammany Hall. Now, if they have stolen twenty-five millions, I cannot see how any honest man of this City can affiliate with those men. We will be told they are reformed. You know them. In what respect have they reformed? I have had something to do with that reform, and I never heard the name of Morrissey in connection with it. I never heard that Kelly preferred charges against those men, nor any others of the party except as many as I could count on my fingers. I cannot put my finger on any one that gave us any help. I submit, without any lengthened statement, that if those gentlemen who represent Tammany Hall—who represented them then, and who represent them now, stole $25,000,000 in two years and eight months, according to the showing of their own friend Green—they are not entitled to the confidence of the people of this City. It doesn't require any statement, for these men must go into retirement long years before they can command the confidence of this people. [Applause.] Now, Tammany Hall was, of old, as I think, honest. I remember a circumstance which perhaps will be within the recollection of some of you here to-night, during the time of the old Whig Party, in about 1840, we had ten Governors, as I remember, which were equivalent to our Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and when they went out of office it was said they stole two or three dozen silver spoons. [Laughter.] The idea that a man should steal even silver spoons! And here we have the fact of the abstraction stated by Mr. Green, and if I should be called upon to state the fact I should raise the estimate from twenty-five to forty-five millions, but I am anxious to get within the estimate of one of their own friends. He says that twenty-five millions were stolen—that is more than two dozen spoons—and yet these gentlemen come back here and ask to be elected. I can't believe—I won't believe—in their election; but if at the close of the polls next Tuesday this man Wickham, whom I know personally, and against whom I have nothing to say, is elected, I predict this, that before the close of his administration this City will have issued bonds to the extent of $200,000,000. What are the facts? There stand knocking at the door Tammany applicants for millions and tens of millions, with no foundation for their claims, and Mr. Green has been the watch-dog that kept them at bay. Whatever else may be said of Mr. Green, he issued no more bonds than he was compelled to do, and you may be sure if he is driven from his position and a more pliant man is appointed, these bonds will be issued more freely, and this City will be laid under obligations that it will never escape from. Already property is taxed one-quarter of its entire value, and if this Tammany Hall ticket is elected, at the close of its administration the taxation on real estate will be thirty-three and one-third per cent. of its worth. That is all I have to say on the subject. You will now hear read the list of Vice Presidents.

VICE PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES.

Dr. Samuel Hall next read the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which was unanimously adopted:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Wm. Cullen Bryant,	Thomas A. Vyse, Jr.,
Hon. Joseph H. Choate,	William Freeman,
Hon. Charles A. Peabody,	Henry Blood,
Christian Schwarts,	Henry D. Lapaugh,
Hon. E. L. Fancher,	John A. Stewart,
Hon. Dorman B. Eaton,	Dwight H. Olmstead,
J. M. Bunay,	Hon. John K. Porter,
Luther R. Marsh,	Josiah M. Fiske,
Thomas Nast,	Thomas L. Thornell,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	William H. Fogg,
William L. Vermilye,	William G. Lyon,
John G. Hamilton,	Daniel D. Conover,
Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps,	Charles A. Stetson,
Hon. Abraham Disbecker,	N. Pendleton Hosack,
Hon. John Sedgwick,	Hon. Edgar Ketcham,
Horace B. Claflin,	George W. Cotterill,
John A. Cisco,	George W. Blunt,
Hon. George H. Andrews,	David B. Turner,
George B. Butler,	C. A. Trowbridge,
Theodore W. Dwight,	Hon. John H. White,
A. J. Dittenhoefer,	George Koch,
James C. Carter,	O. D. Munn,
John Adriance,	John Sherwood,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,	Charles Butler,
Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin,	W. H. Macy,
Rev. William F. Butler,	Henry A. Heiser, Jr.,
Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst,	Hon. James W. Booth,
George G. Stebbins,	Samuel P. Patterson,
Richard H. Bowne,	William A. Wheelock,
John H. Hall,	Thomas S. Berry,
Robert Lennox Kennedy,	Elisha Brooks,
Gen. Francis C. Barlow,	Abraham Wakeman,
Morris Franklin,	John Jacob Astor,
Parker Handy,	Peter W. Downing,
G. F. Van Wagenen,	Rush C. Hawkins,
William B. Dinsmore,	James W. Beekman,
Charles Watrous,	Col. Joel W. Mason,
C. R. Detmold,	William Dowd,
Hon. Sheridan Shook,	William Wade,
Horatio P. Allen,	James W. Marvin,
Samuel S. Constant,	Horace Russell,
Thomas Freeborn,	Seymour A. Bunce,
William J. Hoppin,	Hon. Abraham Lent,
P. C. Calhoun,	Charles C. Pinckney,
Daniel F. Appleton,	William G. Sterling,
John Roache,	Levi Samuels,
William H. Aspinwall,	James H. Titus.

SECRETARIES.

Hon. Daniel G. Rollins, Jr.,	A. H. Purdy,
Hon. George E. Kasmire,	Jacob H. Gumble,
Hon. B. T. Morgan,	Louis H. Lattan,
Frederick H. Man,	Patrick Yung,
Pierre C. Van Wyck,	Burr W. Griswold,
Samuel Cregar, M. D.,	J. R. Dillon,
De Witt C. Ward,	Louis Fromme,
Moses C. Cooper,	Jacob Hess,
J. O. Julius Langbein,	And Others.

The Union Glee Club next sang "Prepare for the Fight," and, having been encored, sang, "We'll Conquer or Die."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell next read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The Republicans of the County of New-York, in mass-meeting assembled, resolve:

First—That we are proud of the candidates who have been nominated by the County Convention for our support; that in Hon. Salem H. Wales, lately President of the Department of Parks, we recognize a distinguished and public-spirited citizen, whose high character, past honorable record and decided executive ability, are known to all his fellow-citizens; that in the acceptance of the Anti-Tammany nominee for Register—that gallant soldier and generous friend of the widow and orphans, Gen. Patrick H. Jones, the Republican Convention proved its desire to unite all the enemies of the rule of John Morrissey; that by the nomination for Alderman at large of that eminent representative of the best class of our German fellow-citizens, Mr. Frederick Kühne, the convention recognized the value of an alliance with an element of our population, which has been systematically deceived and sold out by Tammany Hall; that the nomination of Aldermen Vance and Billings for the next Board of Aldermen have been made as a partial recognition of their valuable services in the present board, and that the fourth candidate for Alderman, Mr. George H. Forster, will be a worthy associate of two of the best Aldermen New-York has ever elected.

Secondly—That the Republican Party of this City desires the destruction of the Morrissey Ring as earnestly as it desires anything; that it brings against Mr. Morrissey's ticket the solid force of 40,000 voters; that it welcomes and urges the alliance of all honest, respectable, and dissatisfied Democrats, who are disgusted with the present ruler of Tammany, and whose most effectual way of bringing that rule to a speedy end is by helping to elect the Republican candidates.

Thirdly—That, with a determination to give New-York an honest and efficient City Government, we shall work day and night for success, until the victory has been won for our cause and candidates.

ADDRESS OF HON. GEO. W. CURTIS.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. Geo. W. Curtis, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is now nearly fifteen years since Abraham Lincoln, [applause,] standing in this hall, unfolded those principles of humanity and justice to which he gave his life, and which are the sole security that "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," shall not perish from the earth. As he stood here, he spoke for the Republican Party. He was opposed to the great, powerful, dominant Democratic Party. From that hour to this there have been those two parties, and those only, in this country. From that hour to this the people of the United States have held that the Democratic Party were unworthy to administer their government, and to-night we meet here, confronted by that same party, unchanged in organization, in spirit, and in leadership. That party, as Mr. Kernan, on Monday night, said in Brooklyn, by disputing the supremacy of the State, fires the first gun in the great battle of the next Presidential election in '76, and naturally, that party implores us to forget, and the editors and the orators writhe under the terrible fidelity of the patriotic memories of this land. That party stands to-night where it stood then, and where it has stood from the beginning of the great slavery contest. The duty of this hour is to remember, not to forget. The duty of every wise man, however freely he may forgive, is equally not to forget.

Now, fellow-citizens, we at least in this State, and in this City, remember that the Democratic Mayor of 1861, who tried with all his power to send arms to rebel hands to be used with deadly certainty at loyal breasts, is to-day the regular Democratic candidate for Congress in one of the districts of this City. We at least do not forget that the Democratic Governor of this State in 1863 who came down to this City in the darkest hour of the war [illegible]

one of the most eminent Democratic leaders in this State at that time, being asked, after Sumter fell, to take measures with all loyal men simply to maintain the Union, and once more to run up the flag that had been pulled down, refused to take that step, and that Democratic leader is to-day the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-York, against the man who three months before Sumter fell issued his famous order, "Whoever pulls down the American flag shoot him on the spot." [Prolonged applause.]

Fellow-citizens, it is with this party we have to deal, and with no other. Two years ago there were some good and honest men who thought that there might be another party. They were captured at Cincinnati by clever politicians of one party, who were soon after captured at Baltimore by clever politicians of the other. The Cincinnati fly walked into the parlor of the Baltimore spider, but he never walked out. When the Liberal Republican insect buzzed his little desire to the great monster with whom he "he would make an alliance, he received a short and peremptory answer, "Shoo, fly, don't bother me." [Laughter.] The alliance is completed. The spider has consumed the fly, and to-night my friend Mr. Dorsheimer is the regular Tammany Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New-York. We are, then, to choose between these two parties. Now, you will remember what a party necessarily is. It is not only an association of men who agree in a special purpose and move toward a given end. All history shows that a party, being a compact organization, bound together upon certain principles and acquiring certain traditions, becomes also and necessarily an organic body with an organic life. It was well said—and I recall it to your minds, because the Democratic Party stands before you begging you to forget the past, and declaring that to-day it is the advocate of reform—I remind you of the wise saying of Mr. Windham, the British statesman, that "the heads of parties are like the heads of serpents; they are moved and governed by the tail." If, therefore, when you are to choose, and choose only between two parties, you will know what the policy of either of the parties will probably be, look and see where that party has its chiefest strength. If, therefore, you find a party strongest in the North-west, in New-England, in the rural districts of New-York, in the great centres of industry, of intelligence, of morality, then you know very well that the policy of that party will be a policy of justice and humanity. If, on the other hand, you find a party strong chiefly in States where the feeling of caste is most profound, where the laws are most inhuman and unjust, you expect to find a corresponding policy. Just as in a city, if a party is strong among the educated and the intelligent and the well-conducted and the cultured, you will find its municipal policy of the same kind. If, however, a party is strongest among the ignorant and the vicious and the degraded, then you will expect a policy of the grog-shop and the gambling-house. [Applause.] Will you tell me what the claim of the Democratic Party is to get hold of the Government of this State, with a view to its early extension to the nation?—the party that had for its Cabinet before the war a nest of traitors, and a party that had for its Chief Magistrate in this State a man whom William Tweed preferred of all others? Will you tell me what new claim this party can urge that it should now be restored to power? Is it upon the ground of reform? Mr. Tilden is referred to as one whom we should elect as Governor on the ground of reform. I gladly acknowledge all the services he did in the cause of reform; but every kind friend will allow that he did not join the reform movement until the work had been long begun elsewhere. I doubt not, indeed, that Mr. Tilden really detested Tweed and his practices; but he was the most determined of Democratic partisans, and when Tweed came into the mastery Mr. Tilden did not protest against the use of his name for Democratic purposes. When Dean Richmond died Mr. Tilden became Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. It was during Mr. Tilden's Chairmanship that Tweed so sapped the foundations of popular government that good men once thought that only in the strong right hand was the sole remedy. During all this marshalship of Tweed of the Democratic Party, when his frauds were notorious, when they were known throughout the length and breadth of this country, when they gave to our foreign enemies fresh fuel for their scorn of Republican institutions, Mr. Tilden kept his lips closed; he went to Tweed's convention, and, long after the frauds of 1868 were exposed and when Tweed and his gang went rolling across this State to Rochester, Mr. Tilden went with them and endeavored to persuade citizens to support the man whom Tweed wished to place in the Governor's chair of the State of New-York. His party was Tweed's party, his colors were Tweed's, and over all the State of New-York he wore the colors of Tweed. I do not doubt, I say, the purity of Mr. Tilden's life and the detestation he must have felt for Tweed; but he felt that the supremacy of the Democratic Party was a principal consideration. When the attack upon the Tammany Ring was made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, [great applause,] and the figures were published; when popular opinion everywhere was turned into popular indignation, then Mr. Tilden, who had not created that opinion, came forward and did the work in a manner which the people will always gracefully remember. But Mr. Tilden's record in regard to Tweed is such that he has given us no reason to doubt that if Tweed had retained his mastership, and were the Tammany candidate for Governor, as it was once intended he should be—we have no reason to doubt, I say, that Mr. Tilden would still have been Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden would have stood side by side with Mr. Horatio Seymour in Tammany Hall, exalting the Democratic Party and denouncing "Republican misrule;" and therefore I say to you that, wherever the party of Tweed is concerned, I submit to you—to the intelligent people of the City and State of New-York—that the man who was the silent Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New-York during all the rascality of Tweed, and the man who stands side by side with Mr. "Jimmy" Hayes on the State and County ticket to-day, is not the man to present as the reform candidate for the position of Chief Magistrate of New-York. I have asked you what claim the Democratic Party has shown that it should be allowed to resume power in the State in expectation of extending their power further. I am one of those Americans who have learned by experience that whenever an honest man's party deserts its principles the honest man deserts the party, and, therefore, my young Republican friends, and the older Republicans whom I do not address for the first time, if you listen to me, I exhort every Republican, young and old, to bolt and sacrifice every candidate whom he believes to be a bad man, and to desert the party which insults the honesty of man and the reputation of woman by nominating unworthy men.

One word more, fellow-citizens, in regard to another of these great questions which are now prominent in the country, and with which any party mastering this State, and thereby taking the first step toward ascendency in the nation will necessarily be called upon to deal. I am speaking to you with perfect frankness upon a question with which every man is more or less familiar. I mean the question of the Southern States, which is one upon which the Democratic Party hopes to come into power. The situation in the Southern States is one which calls for the consideration of thoughtful men. There is no short cut to pass in this dispute. There is for that disturbance a two-fold cause involved, and a two-fold cause only. The great cause of all the disorder in the Southern States is the system of slavery which necessarily barbarizes the master class, and in the second place it is the refusal of that master class to take any part in the reconstruction in these States. Now, I have no hard word, as I have no hard thought, for the men in those States who have been bitterly ground by the war which they provoked. I, at least, do them the credit of believing that when they put their own lives and the whole social structure of their States; when they put the lives of our friends, of our best and dearest friends, to the test of the sword, I have no doubt they were prepared for the darkest time that might follow. When Andrew Johnson gave that party privileges, expecting that they might recover their mastery, they instantly showed their spirit by the passage of laws which placed the newly-liberated colored race in as bad a condition as before, by bending upon their souls the shackles that had just been stricken off by Lincoln. This was the policy of those men, and that policy has been continued to the present day. The Republican Party was in power, the country was everywhere impatient to the slightest delay in reconstruction, and it was solemnly bound before God to defend the liberty of the helpless and not to deliver them again to everything but the name of slavery, and they trusted the American people, the American principle, and trusted the future of the Republican Party to give civil and political equality to all the people of those States. [Applause.] From that daring but imperative policy, as we all know, some lamentable consequences have ensued, but bad as the state of things may be, I, for my part, hold that it is not half so disastrous in these States as it would have been had the Republican Party forgotten its faith to God and to man and trampled upon the race that just before they had lifted up toward heaven. [Applause.] And when the Democratic Party presents itself to deal with this question, allow me to tell what is its remedy. It calls it "home rule." What is home rule? Mr. Eaton, the newly-elected Democratic Senator from Connecticut told us. Home rule is a new form of State sovereignty. Home rule means in Congress the repeal of every enforcement law and the practical paralysis of the amendments themselves. Home rule means in every Southern State where the whites are a majority, and can count upon the support of the National Government in Washington, it means in those States the restoration of the black codes and the vagrant law, and, in the slang phrase of the day, it means "putting the nigger where he belongs." Now, fellow-citizens, fellow-Americans, in view of the history of this country for the last twelve years, is that your wish, is that your will; is it the will of America, which came unstained out of the struggle of the war? [Applause and cries of "No."] I am not here to say that in dealing with a new and most difficult problem the Republican Party has in all things done well and wisely, but I am here to say that there can be no hope in the mind of any practical man, there can be no hope of a wise solution of the negro problem in this country in the hands of the party which is the hereditary foe of the black race. [Applause.] And I do say that the only right treatment of the Southern question is to be found in the policy which from the beginning has maintained the principle of equal rights, and to-day includes every man in the United States who from his heart most sincerely believes in the great American doctrine of absolute equality before the law. Such a policy is possible only to the Republican Party wisely inspired; it is absolutely impossible to the party that hated the negro, and one of whose candidates for the Legislature in Alabama within the last fortnight had publicly recognized to his constituents [illegible]

decision, as the Republican Party, with all its glorious possibilities throbbing at this moment in your hearts. I am here—how glad I am to be here, [applause]—I am here to urge you to sustain the representative of that party in this State at the coming election—one of the purest of men, one of the most illustrious of American citizens, a man of long training, of ample experience, of the highest ability, supremely fitted to guide the State, who, in the two years of his Chief Magistracy, has restored to the Governorship of New-York the lustre of the old days of the Clintons and the Jay. [Applause.] Now, some men may ask me if I have heard from Indiana, and if I have heard from Ohio. Yes, I have heard, and as I take leave of you, fellow-citizens, I am reminded, as I am speaking of a soldier of the war, and not of a man who declined to sign a call simply to support the Constitution and the laws, I am naturally reminded of a little incident of that war. Two soldiers, young soldiers, such as our friend upon this platform before me (Gen. Sharpe) has so often seen, one of these never having been in battle before, the other only a little older in the service, were marching side by side toward the rebel battery, and suddenly, in the awful crash of shot and shell, a cry so fierce, so terrible, rang through the air, that it seemed to chill and curdle the very blood in their veins. "Did you hear that cry?" said the elder to the younger. "Yes, I heard it; what was that?" said he, steadily moving on—"what was that?" "It was the rebel yell; did it frighten you?" "Frighten me! frighten me!" said the other, "the rebel yell is the music to which I march!" [Cheers.] And, fellow-citizens, as you ask me if I have heard from Indiana and from Ohio, I answer, "Yes; I have heard that cry from the West. I have heard it echoed and re-echoed in Brooklyn and Tammany Hall, and I reply to it in your name, and in the name of every honest, intelligent voter of this State, 'Yes, we have heard it, and the Democratic yell of Tammany Hall is the music to which the Republicans of New-York are marching to victory.'" [Cheers.]

The Chairman, at the conclusion of Mr. Curtis' speech, said: Our Democratic friends having heard from Ohio some time since, we propose to hear from Ohio to-night in the person of Gov. Noyes.

ADDRESS OF GOV. NOYES.

Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: The result of a State political campaign is not ordinarily matter of superlative importance; but a variety of circumstances and considerations have combined to invest the contest now going on in the Empire State with unusual interest, and the eyes of the whole nation are turned this way. All those who believe in public honesty, in national credit, in stability and system in the management of the finances, and who are opposed to flooding the country with an irredeemable, and of necessity a rapidly-depreciating, currency, look on with serious apprehensions, and recent elections have increased their fears. The hapless millions of emancipated slaves, oppressed and downtrodden from generation to generation—now the victims of unprovoked outrage and fiendish brutality—hush their hearts and look with intensest anxiety for some sign that they are not to be utterly given over to robbery, rapine, and murder. The loyal white population of the South and the patriotic citizens of the North—all who deprecate violence and bloodshed and desire the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the whole country—watch with painful solicitude a struggle between the advocates of liberty and law on the one side, and the old friends of slavery and allies of secession on the other. That great body of the people who stood by the flag when rebels assailed it, who defended the integrity of the Union when traitors sought to destroy it, who upheld the honor and good faith of the nation when covert foes talked of compromise and whispered repudiation of solemn contracts—all these demand of you, citizens of New-York, that no act of yours, that no neglect of yours, shall imperil their sacred cause at last, or put in jeopardy the good name of the country again. They call upon you to see to it, that the historic Republican Party, which, in fourteen short years, has accomplished the work of a century, shall be continued in power until peace shall be finally restored; until equal and exact justice shall be extended to all our citizens; until just laws shall be everywhere respected and obeyed, and until all the world shall be satisfied that we are not a nation of thieves and rascals, but an honest and upright people, who respect our word as sacredly as our bond, and conform in all our business transactions to the same rules of honor and law that are recognized and adopted by the highest and best civilization of the age.

In the name, then, of every man and woman in the broad land, who remained true to the country in the hour of its direst need; in the name of a million soldiers, my comrades and your friends, who poured their blood like water that free government might not perish from the face of the earth; in the name of that great army of the dead, who, having made the last sacrifice, went down to patriots' graves; in the name of all those who scorn repudiation of sacred contracts, and resist the multiplication of an irredeemable currency, the miserable makeshift of demagogues, I come to appeal from the passions and prejudices of the hour, to the better judgment, the nobler impulses, the purer instincts and the loftier patriotism of this wonderful City, which, enthroned by the sea in all the pride and glory of its prosperity and power, largely controls the welfare and rules the destinies of this great Republic. A heavy responsibility rests upon you. It is in your power to turn back the tide of violence, repudiation, and broken faith, which in other quarters, threatens the public weal, and to assure the good order and permanent prosperity of the whole land. You are now called upon, not only to pass judgment upon the conduct and qualifications of your public servants, but to review the history and to criticise the present condition of political organizations—to decide which, on the whole, is entitled to your confidence and support. I crave your indulgence, therefore, while I briefly recall a few important facts which your own memories will verify. We have made history so rapidly in the last ten or fifteen years that it is not necessary for us to travel far for all we need to guide us.

You will remember that in 1861 the Republican Party received from the weak and trembling hands of the Democracy all that was left of the Government. Our Treasury was bankrupt, and our credit was then so low, at home and abroad, that Government bonds sold in the open market for 94, though following a long interval of profound peace: our postal treaties were in a most unsatisfactory condition: the rights of our naturalized citizens were not conceded or recognized by the Governments of their fatherland; we had no influence in the councils of foreign nations; our regular army was merely sufficient to protect the settlers on the Western frontier, and our navy was the laughing-stock and by-word of the world. When armed rebellion raised its red right hand against the Government, it found Democracy controlling every Department; and sitting in the highest place which 40,000,000 of people could give him, a Chief Magistrate, imbecile or treacherous, who looked calmly on while fortifications were battered down, arsenals robbed, hostile armies organized, and civil war inaugurated, and who with folded hands declared that under the Constitution of the United States we had no power to defend the Government which he had solemnly sworn to uphold against all enemies, foreign or domestic. European Governments, as you know, predicted the downfall of the Republic. England hastened to manifest her sympathy and to provide material aid to the insurgents. The Democratic leaders of the North and all the Democratic Party of the South denied the right of the Government to coerce a sovereign State. Can a more deplorable state of things be imagined? If there had been no party then to take issue with the Democracy regarding this fatal heresy, what would have been the condition of the country to-day? Where and what would have been the Government?—what our hope for the future? But, in the Providence of God, a new party, combining largely the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people, gathered from all the old political organizations, sprang out of the necessities of the time, took control of affairs, and entered upon that terrible struggle which cost us so much blood and treasure. I desire here, as everywhere, to give full credit to all those who then stood by the flag and the sacred cause which it symbolized. As we marched forth to battle, we never inquired whether the comrades on our right and left were Democrats or Republicans, but we were satisfied to know they were patriots, willing to fight, and, if necessary, to die for their country. All honor to them and to all who aided and supported them. But history has recorded and will for all time continue to tell what political organization supported the war and what party discouraged and opposed it. But let all this pass. We can forgive the Democratic leaders of the North, as we have forgiven their allies, the rebels of the South, if it shall be found that, since the struggle ended, they have endeavored to promote the public good. We hope they rejoiced with us in the result of the war; we are glad to know they will share with us in the blessings which it secured.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

After the rebel armies had been vanquished in battle and permitted to return to their homes, the Republican Party, being in power, was called upon to solve new questions, to invent new methods, and to assume new responsibilities, requiring calm judgment, profound wisdom, patriotism, magnanimity, and courage. Our public debt, created by the Democratic rebellion, had reached the startling figure of three thousand million dollars; [illegible]

men have been obliged to employ a legion of subordinates, whose qualifications, in the absence of experience, could not always be determined. This should constantly be borne in mind, when now and then a case of official corruption is disclosed. It has always been the habit, and undoubtedly will continue to be, for the party out of power to assail the administration of their political opponents. It is easy for irresponsible newspaper writers and unconscionable political orators to charge corruption and fraud upon honest and upright men; and if these publishers of libels are persistent and make their charges conspicuous enough, they will find readers, listeners, and believers. I have great respect for the press of our country and recognize its mighty power. Perhaps I am as ambitious as most men for its commendation; but I deprecate the license to which some of our editors descend for the gratification of personal malice or for the advancement of party interest, at the expense of justice, decency, and fair dealing.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN TEN YEARS.

In less than ten years, since the close of the war, we have paid off a third of the public debt; have reduced the taxes $300,000,000 a year; have readjusted the relations of rebellious States; have provided for the colored race so far as the circumstances surrounding them permitted; have re-established the public credit so that our bonds instead of selling at 94, as they did in Buchanan's time, command from sixteen to twenty per cent. above par; have effected large loans to European financiers at five per cent. with the prospect of an early reduction to four; have secured favorable postal arrangements with nearly every nation on the face of the earth; have established the rights of our foreign-born citizens, so that, armed only with the naturalization papers issued by the obscurest Probate Judge in the land, they may cross the high seas, and travel unmolested the wide world over, protected by our flag, and covered by international treaties, which secure to them all the rights and immunities enjoyed by those who were born upon our own soil; we have so commended ourselves to the respect of the world, that without war we can command reparation for injuries and dictate the terms of just and honorable international regulations. Is not this reasonable success in administration? That foreign nations and bankers so regard it is certain from the estimation in which they hold our securities and the readiness with which they listen to our suggestions. Now, what have we done or neglected to do which entitles the Democracy to assail us, or to succeed at this time in the management of Government affairs? What capacity or disposition have our opponents at any time displayed, higher and better than our own, which entitles them to the confidence of the people? Is it not fair to say that with them it is a scramble for place and power, an effort by misrepresentation and abuse, by subterfuge and fallacy, without regard to unity or consistency, to monopolize once more the honors and emoluments of official position?

THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

While there are many subordinate matters involved in the political campaign of this year, there are two questions of supreme importance, overshadowing all others, and of vital interest to the people of New-York. They are: First, the management of the finances of the country; and, second, the preservation of good order, and the protection of life and property in the South.

THE FINANCES—DEMOCRATIC THEORIES.

Our Democratic friends are hard to satisfy, and they have a chronic habit of complaining of everything we do. They will be content with nothing less than abdication of the Government in their behalf. When under the pressure and necessities of the war, we were compelled to issue in lieu of money a large amount of inconvertible paper, they denounced the act as a violation of individual rights; when we undertook to return once more to a specie standard, they insisted on doubling and trebling the volume of irredeemable currency; when we established the system of national banks, in the interests of the people and for the accommodation of trade and commerce, they denounced these institutions as dangerous and oppressive, tending to the centralization of power and the creation of great monopolies; when they think they discover indications of a disposition to allow free banking, they propose to change the Government itself into one grand banking institution, which shall issue all the currency of the country, and have the power through politicians in Congress, or the officers of the Treasury, to control the money market, to change values, to interfere with legitimate private enterprise, to influence elections, to disappoint the reasonable expectations of trade, to render business transactions uncertain and hazardous, to imperil investments, and generally to overturn that stability and settled policy which are necessary to the prosperity of the country; when we so distribute the tariff as to bear most heavily on imported luxuries and lightly or not at all, upon articles in common use by the laboring classes, with incidental protection to American industry, they cry out for free trade, or a tariff for revenue only; when we pass laws to strengthen the public credit, as we did in 1869, under which our currency rapidly approximates to the value of gold, they weaken public confidence by demanding the payment of our bonds in greenbacks, in violation of the contract; when our securities are rated so high by the people that they sell for twenty per cent. above par, they seek to degrade them by requiring that they be taxed, in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Are they not hard to please? It must be remembered, however, that while I attribute these wild and unconscionable propositions to the Democracy there is no great uniformity or harmony regarding them even among the leaders of that party. Democracy upon the subject of the finances is one thing in New-York and Pennsylvania and quite a different thing in Ohio and Indiana. They adapt the platform to the locality and the argument to the audience, without reference to principle or consistency. The Democratic Party in Ohio and Indiana have this year fought their battles, and won their victories, upon platforms which declare the five-twenty bonds payable in legal-tender notes, and which denounce the law of 1869 as a fraud upon the tax-paying laborer; which call for the taxation of Government bonds, notwithstanding the Supreme Court has repeatedly decided such taxation unconstitutional; which favor the payment of one-half the customs dues in currency; which demand inflation of the circulating medium to satisfy, as they say, the requirements of business; which denounce national banks, and recommend legal-tender notes as a substitute for the bank circulation. Upon such a platform as this, dishonest in every syllable, a fraud in every paragraph, an insult to the intelligence of the people, and an appeal to the meanest sentiments and the most ignorant prejudices that ever controlled a political party, the Democrats of Ohio and Indiana, inspired and encouraged by such men as George H. Pendleton, Gen. Tom Ewing, and Senator Hendricks, have carried the elections this Fall. Let such sentiments become general in the West and South, and you can readily understand what kind of a feast is prepared for you if the Democratic Party gets control of this Government at the next Presidential election, which will be rendered possible if the result in New-York and Pennsylvania this year is adverse to the Administration.

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican Party of Ohio this year, by its declaration of principles in convention, and by its utterances in public discussion, traversed the whole scandalous platform of the Democracy.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

We contended that the Government bonds could not be taxed because the Constitution forbade it, and the Supreme Court had so decided. We said that these bonds, issued to raise means to save the nation's life, were as sacred as the Mexican War bonds issued by the Democracy, or the peace bonds of James Buchanan, which nobody ever proposed to tax. We said that the securities of the United States, given as evidence of our indebtedness, were to be paid in accordance with the contract and the understanding of the parties, honestly, fully, and in the same manner that honest men pay their debts; we reminded the people that at the time these bonds were issued, no member of Congress in either House rose in his place to contend for a moment, or to suggest, that they were payable in any other thing than gold; that when the Government agents filled the newspapers all over the land with advertisements, calling upon patriotic people to buy our bonds and furnish money to pay the soldiers and provide the munitions of war, it was expressly stipulated that payment would be made of principal and interest in gold, and no man raised his voice to deny it; we recalled to the memories of our citizens that when, at a later day, Democratic politicians sought to discredit our securities by questioning the manner and measure of payment, and it was found necessary to strengthen public confidence in order to secure lower rates of interest on Government loans, the law of 1869 was passed by the Congress of the nation, the same power that provided for the issue of the bonds at first, and which had ample authority to direct the manner of payment; we said that since the passage of this law, and upon the faith of it, the bonds had changed hands, and were now held by European financiers, by home banks, by guardians, widows, farmers, mechanics, and business men; that any attempt to evade or repeal this law would be a fraud and a theft, disgraceful to our people, and justly subjecting us to the contempt of the world.

SPECIE PAYMENTS—INFLATION.

In our Western campaign it was freely admitted, as now I admit, that leading Republicans are not altogether agreed as to the time when it will be safe or possible to attempt the resumption of specie payments; and there has been, in the present Congress, some difference of opinion as to the volume of currency required by the business interests of the country. It was, however, decided at last to limit the issue to the present amount, $382,000,000, very wisely, as I think. To this we are all agreed. We believe in the ancient Democratic doctrine, that gold and silver are the money of the world, and the fixed standard of value; that the normal condition of a solvent and prosperous country is to have its currency of equal value with, and interchangeable for, gold; we believe in the money which your and our Sam. Cox used to eulogize—"the money that will chink on the counter." We believe in no measure that will indefinitely postpone the day when our paper shall be as good as gold. We keep constantly in view the time, and trust it is not far off, when we shall not want gold, for the reason that our paper will be just as good. Public confidence is all that is necessary to bring about this state of things, and if Democratic leaders will only stop carping about repudiation, and will unite with us in re-establishing the national credit, without injury in loss to anybody, we can resume in twelve or twenty-four months. In this desire we are not unsupported by Democratic authority. Senator Thurman, the ablest Democrat in the West, is openly and avowedly with us, and when the convention of his party in Ohio recently declared for inflation, in the face of his declared opinions, and humiliated him by choosing his uncle, Gov. Allen, an open inflationist, as their Presidential candidate, the distinguished Senator left the convention and [illegible]

specie payments, not only of the bonds, but of the currency as well, though many of their utterances seem inconsistent with this position, and their party platforms are in the face of the assertion. How they propose to effect this by increasing the volume of irredeemable paper is not very apparent. With $382,000,000 circulation, exclusive of that issued by the national banks, our currency is ten per cent. below par in gold. If we add to this $354,000,000 more in lieu of the national bank circulation, we inevitably depreciate its value, and render resumption impossible. And the difficulty would be greatly exaggerated if we should issue greenbacks to pay off the Government bonds, as some of our opponents have proposed. All we have to do is simply to let the subject severely alone; without contraction, the growing business of the country, and increasing confidence, will bring about the end we seek. This I understand to be the Republican doctrine upon this subject. Is it not sound?

NATIONAL BANKS.

As to the national banks I have only this to say: They bought our bonds when Democratic politicians were decrying them, and furnished money for the purposes of the Government. They have provided us with a safe, uniform, and convenient currency, the best ever used in this country. We do not think a return to the old State bank and wild-cat system would be an improvement. We pay interest on the bonds they hold, but we pay no more than we should if these securities were held by private parties here or in Europe. Whenever anything better than these banks can be suggested we are willing to adopt it. In the meantime we are not ready to join in indiscriminate abuse of what has worked well and done good service. After we shall have returned to specie payments it is quite possible we may, under proper restrictions, inaugurate a system of free banking. This is at least worthy of consideration.

TARIFF.

Upon the subject of the tariff our Democratic friends are less unanimous than they are with regard to banks, bonds, and currency. The Democracy of Maine are for absolute free trade and direct taxation; in Pennsylvania and New-York for protection; in Ohio and Indiana in favor of a tariff for revenue only. I am at a loss to know what they mean by a tariff for revenue only, if any distinction is intended between that and a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, since it is difficult to conceive how a tariff sufficient for the purposes of the Government can be distributed so as not to protect incidentally, in spite of principles or names, unless it be laid upon articles not produced in this country at all; and this would simply increase the price to the consumer here. It has been the policy of the Republican Party to exempt from the operation of tariff laws, so far as possible, articles of common use, such as tea and coffee, and cheap clothing, laying it more heavily upon imported luxuries, while at the same time there has been kept in view the incidental protection of our American industry. I speak for myself when I say I do not want that time to ever come when the laborers of the United States shall be as poorly paid, as poorly fed and clothed and educated, as are the toiling millions of England and other parts of Europe to-day. I would have them furnished not only with the necessaries of life, but with many of the comforts and some of the luxuries as well. I would have their children surrounded with such attractions as will cultivate their taste at home, and furnished with good books and free schools. For it is the genius and the pride of our country to give to the humblest child of the poorest man a fair chance and a good start in life. With the opportunities, and under the inspiration of our free institutions, there is no place so high but the obscurest boy in the land may aspire to reach it. For we do not forget that the present Vice President of the United States learned the shoe-maker's trade after he was twenty-one years of age; that our honored President was called to the command of the army and to his present high position from the tan vats at Galena, and that his predecessor, the great apostle and martyr of liberty, was once an humble rail-splitter of Illinois. While, therefore, we must raise from duties on imports large sums of money for revenue purposes, I would so distribute the burden as to enable our working classes to compete with the cheap labor of Europe, without reduction of wages or diminution of privilege.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

There have been occasions in the history of this Government, when some supreme question, some controlling consideration, so occupied the minds of men that all minor matters were forgotten, and the people united together in a common purpose and a common effort. Such a crisis came in 1861, when the rebellion burst upon us in all its fury. For the time we laid aside our differences of creed and platform, our personal preferences and animosities, our opinions upon subordinate topics, while we rallied to the roll of battle drums, and responded to the bugles of war. To save the nation's life was the first thing to be done, and to this end all our energies were directed. A crisis almost as important, a danger almost as threatening is upon us now, the outcome of which is of vital importance to the people of New-York City and State. This City is the great distributing market of the country, and a condition of things in any section, which disturbs the public peace, or interrupts trade and commerce, interferes with your success and prosperity, to say nothing of any higher considerations. Seven or eight of our Southern States have recently been turned into gigantic human slaughter-yards, where the defenceless and unoffending have been hunted and mutilated and killed by the hundred and the thousand. The newspapers give but a meagre account of these outrages. A reign of terror covers all that Southern land, where life is as cheap as air, and murder as common as sunlight. For the first time in the history of our Government the white population of the South are banded together with the avowed purpose of exterminating, or banishing, the only element in their midst which stands in the way of their political ambition. As they are powerless to assail the National Government itself, they wreak their vengeance upon the nation's protegés, the liberated slaves. Heretofore new-comers from the North, "carpet-baggers" as they are called, have largely monopolized the hatred of the old rebel element. It was thought that unfriendly legislation, together with the social and educational advantages enjoyed by the white population, would be sufficient to intimidate the negroes and control their action. Failing in this, the knife, the musket, the halter, and the torch have been invoked and employed in the work of destruction. Hundreds and thousands of these murder cases have been reported officially or through the press of the country, but only a small proportion of them have been made public, because they generally take place in communities where the white population constitutes a large majority of the inhabitants, and where public sentiment is so unanimous as to render information difficult to obtain and disclosures dangerous. Recent travelers in the South give us the most appalling accounts. It is instructive to notice the order and character of events in the old slaveholding States since the war. Take, for example, the State of Louisiana. Immediately after the declaration of peace in 1865 the Democratic Legislature of that State, inspired by such men as McEnery, undertook to control the colored population by oppressive laws. One enactment provided that negroes should be confined to the limits of the plantations upon which they were employed; another that they should engage themselves for labor within the first ten days of the year, or in default thereof be confined in the common jail until the nearest Justice of the Peace should procure employment for them; another prescribed whipping as a punishment for offenses which were not recognized or punished at all when committed by white men; another provided for taxation in certain parishes and for certain purposes, *per capita*. So that the poorest negro, with nothing to depend upon for support except the labor of his hands, paid the same tax as the wealthy owner of houses and plantations. It was thought that by thus asserting the inferiority of the colored people they would be cowed into submission to their old masters. When they, however, still persisted in appearing at the polls, and voting according to their convictions, notwithstanding their harsh laws, more violent measures were resorted to. The old rebel elements combined, and the Kuklux bands were organized and the negroes were butchered by wholesale. In the year 1866, and again in 1868, riots of carnage and carnivals of blood were indulged in by fiends who are called men. You remember the massacre of Republicans who were holding a convention in New-Orleans, in August, 1866, when more than two hundred men were killed and wounded. Of this occurrence the Congressional Committee, acting under their solemn oaths, reported

"The committee examined seventy-four persons as to the facts of violence and bloodshed upon that day. It is in evidence that men who were in the hall, terrified by the merciless attacks of the Police, sought safety by jumping from the windows, a distance of twenty feet, to the ground, and as they jumped were shot by Police or citizens. Some, disfigured by wounds, fought their way down stairs to the street, to be shot or beaten to death on the pavement. Colored persons at distant points in the city, peaceably pursuing their lawful business, were attacked by the Police, shot, and cruelly beaten. Men of character and position, some of whom were members and some spectators of the convention, escaped from the hall covered with wounds and blood, and were preserved almost by a miracle from death. Scores of colored citizens bear frightful scars, proofs of fearful danger and strange escape; men were shot while waving handkerchiefs in token of surrender and submission; white men and black, with arms uplifted, praying for life, were answered by stab and blow from knife and club; the bodies of some were 'pounded to a jelly;' a colored man was dragged from under a street-crossing, and killed at a blow; men concealed in out-houses and among piles of lumber were eagerly sought for, and slaughtered and maimed without remorse; the dead bodies upon the street were violated by shot, kick, and stab; the face of a man just breathing his last was gashed by a knife or razor in the hands of a woman; an old gray-haired man, peaceably walking the street at a distance from the Institute, was shot through the head; negroes were taken out of their houses and shot; a policeman, riding in a buggy, deliberately fired his revolver from the carriage into a crowd of colored men; a colored man, two miles away from the convention hall, was taken from his shop by the Police at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the riot and shot, and wounded in the side, hip, and back; one man was wounded by fourteen blows, shots, and stabs; the body of another received seven pistol balls. After the slaughter had measurably ceased, carts, wagons, and drays driven through the streets, gathered the dead, the dying, and the wounded into promiscuous loads, a policeman in some cases riding in the wagon, seated upon the living men beneath him."

This, remember, is the report of a committee of Congress, made after the examination of seventy-four witnesses. I wish the sad record ended here. But in 1868 it was renewed with greater violence and more disastrous consequences. At the State election in May of that year the Republicans carried the State by over 50,000 majority, and the Kuklux organizations determined to revolutionize the vote before November. Consequently in two short months preceding the Presidential election over two thousand murders were committed in the State of Louisiana, the most notable of the [illegible]

that in St. Landry Parish. The desired result was secured, and in November the Democrats carried the State by 41,000.

I am indebted to Senator Morton, of Indiana, for the following brief summary of the votes in some of the parishes of Louisiana in May and November, 1868:

"At the Spring election the Republicans polled 628 votes in the Parish of Bienville; in the Fall election but one. In the Parish of Bozier they polled 727 votes in the Spring; in November 1 vote. In the Parish of Caddo they polled 1,242 in the Spring; in November, 1 vote. In Claiborne Parish they polled 719 votes in the Spring; in November 2 votes. In De Soto Parish they polled 549 votes in the Spring; in November, none. In Jackson they polled 499 in the Spring; in November, none. In Lafayette they polled 743 in the Spring; in November, none. In Morehouse they polled 347 votes in the Spring; in November, 1. In Sabine they polled 136 votes in the Spring; in November, 2. In St. Bernard they polled 324 votes in the Spring; in November, 1. In St. Landry they polled 2,514 votes in the Spring; in November, none."

This is by no means an exhaustive review of the events of that year, but it will serve for an example as well as more.

I pass over the events of 1872 and the wholesale frauds which characterized the election of that year. I will not dwell upon the massacre at Colfax, in Grant Parish, in 1873, with all its horrid details, where on one occasion over 100 negroes were burned to death or otherwise murdered. The whole record is sickening enough. But I beg leave to call your attention to what is taking place to-day, in this year 1874. We see a State Government, regularly installed and having performed its functions for many months, by an armed mob overturned in a single day. We see the Governor, who under the law is Commander in Chief of all the militia of the State, driven from the State House, and powerless to defend himself, without calling upon the President and the Army of the United States. We see the colored population and every loyal white man hunted from pillar to post, outraged, mutilated, murdered, until the cry of innocent blood ascends to Heaven, and a common humanity pleads for some hand to save, some power to protect. What is true in Louisiana is to a greater or less extent true in other Southern States. It is a "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." Can we look indifferently on while these barbarous deeds are perpetrated? If we do, God help the Republic, for man is powerless to save. Can we forget that these poor ignorant colored people, when we were in a death-grapple with the rebellion, inspired by their love and hope of freedom, looking to us as their liberators, protectors, and friends, organized themselves into battalions, brigades, and divisions, marched forth to battle, and poured out their blood for the Government and the flag? Do we, soldiers, forget that their bones, as white as ours, are resting to-night side by side with the dust of our dead comrades on field of battle where they fell fighting for the Nation's life? We shall not forget it. We shall not give them up to destruction. We shall stand by them, if need be, we shall fight for them again. We have been more than just; we have been more than generous to the Southern rebels. When this war was over we exacted not one drop of rebel blood in expiation of the crime of treason. We promised forgetfulness of the past, and demanded only good behavior for the future. We desire only now the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all the Southern people. But we cannot, and we will not, look calmly on, while the only people who were true to us during the war, are being exterminated. What has given this new impulse to murder? I can tell you. The old rebel elements, casting their eyes to the North, thought they discovered in the signs of the times that the Democratic Party was once more coming into power in this land. They saw that last year New-York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Virginia, Maryland, and, more recently, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, had gone against the Administration Party. They remembered that the Democratic leaders were formerly the friends of slavery—the friends of State rights—opponents of the war; that they are now fault-finders with the party in power—the opposition desiring to become the Administration; they believed their outrages would be winked at, provided they were compensated by political support; and the history of the past has given them too much reason so to hope. However the masses of the Democratic Party may deprecate all this violence, the Southern White Leagues will regard the success of that party as a sanction of their brutality, an approval of their conduct. If that party gets control of the Government, the South will be drenched again in blood, as it was from 1861 to 1865. I call upon all those who love their country better than party, national prosperity above official position, to continue in power that political organization which has proved itself willing, and which, supported by the people, will show itself able to preserve the public peace, and to promote the public welfare.

SIDE ISSUES.

It is a pitched battle with oppression and wrong, and the whole army should be in line. It is no time to send detachments here and there, to skirmish about temperance and third terms and what not. It is no time for personal piques, or the regrets of unsatisfied ambition. Let us assure the safety of the republic, let us restore good order throughout all our borders, let us reassert the supremacy of the law, let us establish public credit and public honesty and then will there be time to settle all minor differences.

The distinction between Democrats and Republicans is this: The former fight till the day before election, the latter till the day after. The opposition are skillful in manipulating all discordant or dissatisfied elements among us. They encourage the Temperance Party till election day, and then they vote the Democratic ticket. For myself, I believe in temperance, and approve of wise laws for the restriction of intemperance, but I do not see the wisdom of frittering away a just cause of transcendent importance by dividing its friends in an hour of great public peril. We have tried that in Ohio and Indiana.

THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

I believe the public sentiment of this country is pretty well settled as to the policy of electing any man to the Presidency for a third term, however successful his administration, and however much he may be admired. There is but one opinion in the section where I reside. I have confidence in the excellent good sense and patriotic feeling of the present Chief Magistrate, and have reason to believe that his mind was long ago made up not to embarrass his friends upon this subject. I do not believe he has a desire for renomination. But this is a question of the future, and can be dealt with when the time for action comes. The Republican Party of New-York is especially fortunate in its candidates at this time. The reputation of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads your ticket is not confined to the State over which he so ably presides, but is a part of our national capital, the pride of our whole people. As a soldier, brave, patriotic, and efficient; as a statesman, firm, independent, pure, intelligent, and above reproach, he honors the position to which he has been called, and to which we hope he will be called again. His deeds are a part of the history of his country, and his magnetic words will inspire the zeal and kindle the patriotism of other generations long after he shall have passed away. I trust you will give him that support to which his public services so justly entitle him.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say that while political parties may spring into existence, serve their purpose and die; while demagogues may for a time mislead the people and embarrass the honest administration of the Government; while violence may disturb the public peace and threaten the welfare of society; while dishonesty and fraud may have their brief day of triumph, yet the eternal principles of right and justice will stand as immutable as the heaven above us. Free Government, sanctioned of God and for the good of man, will not perish from the face of the earth, but, purified by its trials, ennobled by its sacrifices, strengthened by its exertions, and inspired by its success, will extend the limits of its domain and broaden the field of its usefulness and blessings.

The old ship of State, storm-tossed and partially dismantled it may be, will hold to her anchorage at last, and swing peacefully to her moorings in a safe and quiet harbor. Our country, rich in accumulated treasure, immeasurable in undeveloped resources, strong in the intelligence, virtue, patriotism, and affection of its citizens, and exalted in the aspirations of its people, will move on in the grand march of civilization to the accomplishment of its glorious destiny. Happy shall it be for all those who bear honorable part in promoting its grand career.

ADDRESS OF HON. SALEM H. WALES.

Hon. Salem H. Wales was next introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Two days after my arrival from Europe, where I had spent five months in pursuit of my health and strength, which had become somewhat impaired by close confinement to my duties in the Department of Public Parks, I was waited upon by a committee who informed me that I had been unanimously agreed upon as the nominee of the Republican County Convention for the responsible office of Mayor of New-York, and although I could fully appreciate the distinguished compliment intended to be bestowed upon me, a compliment greatly enhanced by the fact that it came from the representatives of a great party which had saved the nation from ruin, and liberated from bondage 4,000,000 of human beings—still I begged the committee not to use my name, as I did not desire to hold any public office, as my recent experience had fully satisfied all my ambition for political fame. Still the committee insisted that I should accept, assuring me that by so doing I would strengthen the prospects of the re-election of Gov. Dix. I therefore waived my private wishes in the matter, and I now appear before you an unwilling candidate for public honors; and all that is now necessary to secure my election is to get sufficient votes, and this can only be accomplished by earnest, honest work; for we have now, as we have always had, a wily and unscrupulous enemy, longing for the flesh-pots of office, and eager to get at the spoils, or what is left of the spoils, of this plundered and sorely afflicted City. Fellow-citizens, above all other things involved in this canvass, I desire the re-election of that sterling old patriot, soldier, and pure statesman, John A. Dix. My own election is a matter of small consideration to me in comparison with the one far greater, and more absorbing, viz., the State ticket; and whatever sacrifices I may be called upon to make of personal feeling and comfort, I shall cheerfully make them, if I can, in any way, promote the triumph of our cause in the State.

But we are here to-night to ratify the nominations made by the County Convention, and as a candidate upon that ticket I take occasion again to thank my friends for the great honor they have done me in associating me with so many worthy and distinguished gentlemen whose names are placed upon the same ticket.

Citizens, merchants, business men, and mechanics, you have yourselves to blame for the evil which has been done, and the disgrace which has fallen upon us. You have not been faithful to your political duties, but you have [illegible]

were at work robbing you of the fruits of your toil and enterprise; and I confess, with a degree of humiliation which I cannot describe, that it appears to me now that you are still dead to the dangers that still environ your prosperity. The nonsensical clap-trap of politicians who cry wolf—"Cæsarism" and "third term"—has misled you from the true issues which are involved in this election.

Most of you are aware that I occupied a position in one of the departments under what we call, for want of a better name, the "Reform Government," and while we must all admit that some advantages have resulted from the reform movement, and especially in the department of justice, still, I think, in all fairness, it cannot be denied that the conduct of Mr. Havemeyer has disappointed many. He was the chosen representative of the real reformers of the City. He had the confidence of all classes; and no Chief Magistrate of this City had, at the outset, a better opportunity to render a signal service to the people. I cheerfully concede to him good intentions and personal integrity. In this latter element of character he is so far superior to some of his most active traducers, now seeking public preferment, that I should think they would blush for shame, unless all sense of shame is gone from them.

Mr. Havemeyer was unfortunate in this, that he belonged to another generation, and all his ideas of material progress were behind the age. It is said of him that he has not seen the Harlem River but once in more than twenty years; and if this be so, of course he cannot have commenced his administration with any very clearly defined knowledge of the wants and interests of this commercial centre of the New World. He was also unfortunate in selecting his chief advisers; but be it said to his credit also that he has made many good appointments. I am inclined to the opinion that, if he had not allowed himself to be influenced against his judgment by a sort of meddling "Cæsarism" in our municipality, he would have better satisfied the people who elected him.

This "Cæsarism" on a small scale, it is true, has been sly, intrusive, and often insolent, and the fair name and fame of our City have suffered by reason of its incalculable injury, both home and abroad.

When I retired from the office which I held, I thought it due to the public that it should know something of this "Cæsarism" which was doing them so much injury, and if I have been instrumental in administering some punishment, I assure you, fellow-citizens, that it was well deserved.

I say to you in all frankness that from the time of my entry into the Department of Public Parks until the day I left it, we were kept in a position of discomfort by the petty and unwarrantable officiousness of a certain official, whose solicitude for public interest seems to me to be measured by a purely selfish regard for himself and friends. New-York cannot much longer endure a financial system based upon what Shakespeare calls "insolence of office" which reduces all our City creditors practically to the condition of rogues and thieves, and throws obstruction in the way of all public improvements unless they happen to be in charge of approved friends and personal favorites. I would forever resist all fraudulent claims; but bear in mind, fellow-citizens, that in a great, active City like this, there are scores of able and honest financiers who would protect the City, and at the same time conduct themselves without insolence in office.

Our tax-payers want relief; our working men want relief; but they will look for it in vain, unless they have the independence to break away from the party shackles and baleful influences that now oppress and hamper them.

I may not be elected Mayor of New-York; that is a matter of small personal concern; but I should be faithless to the trust which my friends have imposed upon me if I did not, now that I have this public opportunity, sound out a clear note of warning that the City is again menaced by perils; and it remains to be seen how far the present occasion is to be seized upon as a moment favorable to the introduction of well-tried and faithful men to administer your affairs during the next two years. I urge you by every consideration, if you want good men in State and Municipal government, to vote for Dix, Jones, Vance, Kühne, Billings, and Foster.

After the conclusion of Mr. Wales' address the Glee Club sang the "Chief of the Tammany Tribe," after which the meeting adjourned, first having given three rousing cheers for Dix and Robinson.

SCENES AND MEETINGS OUTSIDE.

Rarely since 1872 have such scenes been witnessed in the vicinity of the Cooper Institute as were presented last night. Every part of the surrounding streets were filled with people at 7:30 o'clock, and it was apparent that not one-fifth of them could find even standing-room within the large hall of the Cooper Union. Indeed the throngs were just as great after the doors had been opened for some time because persons were hurrying from all parts of the City, to hear the eloquent speakers advertised, and to show by their presence their preference for the Republican candidates. The meeting within could only be enjoyed by a limited number, so that the multitude outside, numbering many thousands, began to grumble and ask for speakers. As no preparations had been made for such contingencies as arose, the people crowded the streets and avenues until nearly 9 o'clock before speakers were vouchsafed them. At that time it became evident that something should be done, not to disappoint so many; therefore Ex-Senator Lent called the vast assemblage to order, and, with no other light than two calciums and the street-lamps, Judge Andrew H. White faced the crowd and addressed them. He told the people that their presence indicated their deep interest in the canvass and the issues at stake. He did not think that the present opportunity was fitting for the discussion of the principles, but he merely wished to ask the people to consider which were the better men for the offices to be filled. No man could have any doubt as to Gov. Dix's qualifications. His record for the last two years was before the world, and spoke for him. Was it not better, then, to re-elect a man such as he to the post he so ably and admirably filled? [Cheers.] Of this there could be no doubt. The speaker then reviewed the rival local tickets, and commented severely on Mr. Wickham's connection with Tammany. He likewise paid a tribute to the excellences of Hon. I. H. Bailey and John D. Lawson, and concluded by urging on the people the necessity of availing themselves of the short time between now and election. Prof. Clark was the next speaker, and, following in the same strain as his predecessor, closed by warning the people that Mr. Tilden, if elected Governor, would strive to organize the railroad powers throughout the country into a system that could elect a President without the people. Judge Dittenhoefer spoke at some length after Prof. Clark, and told the people that where now they only had half a Mayor they would have a whole one next year if the Republicans only did their duty on Tuesday. He next alluded to Gov. Dix's high character as a man and his total disregard of political denominations in his appointments. The speaker commended the local ticket to the earnest consideration of the people, and implored them to work hard to defeat Tammany on Tuesday. This was the last speech outside, and after vainly attempting to get into the hall again the people slowly dispersed.

THE HODGE DEFALCATION.

CONTINUATION OF THE SUIT AGAINST MESSRS. POLHAMUS AND JACKSON—THE ARGUMENTS YET TO BE HEARD.

The case of the United States against Messrs. Polhamus & Jackson, brokers, late of Wall street, was continued yesterday before Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Jackson, who had testified in behalf of his firm on the day previous, was recalled by Mr. Roger A. Pryor, the counsel for the defence. He asked Mr. Jackson whether he knew how Paymaster's accounts were settled in Washington. This was objected to by Mr. Tremain, the counsel for the Government, on the ground that it was not material. Mr. Pryor said that the object of the question was to show that Messrs. Polhamus & Jackson were under the impression that Paymasters' accounts were settled every two or three months. The question was excluded. Mr. Tremain then produced a letter from Major Hodge to Messrs. Polhamus & Jackson, dated Washington, Oct. 1, 1864, in which Major Hodge informed those gentlemen that a Mr. John B. Murray, of New-York, whom he believed to be an operator through their house, had an inveterate hatred and spite against him, and had written to the Paymaster General asking a question which indicated that he might have had some information concerning his correspondence with them. He therefore asked them to destroy or return him all the letters he had written them relating to financial or military news. Letters containing merely orders or general news might be preserved as he considered he had a perfect right to operate in stocks with his private funds, and that he should, of course, state that he had done so should he be called upon for a report. Mr. Jackson admitted that the letter had been received by his firm. After some other questions to Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hodge was recalled by Mr. Tremain, and after a very short re-examination on particular points the case was closed. Mr. Pryor said he was willing to let the case go to the jury without argument. Mr. Tremain said he should not consent, and Mr. Pryor then began for the defence. The hour for the adjournment of the court arrived before he had concluded his argument, and he will continue to-day at 11 o'clock.

IS THIS THE "GAG" LAW?

Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that a warrant of removal shall be issued in the case of Albert Cuna. It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that Cuna, an officer of the United States secret service, was indicted by the Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., for conspiring to defame the character of Columbus Alexander, a citizen of the District of Columbia. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest, and Cuna, who was in New-York at the time, surrendered himself to the United States Marshal of this City and demanded an examination. Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy made an application for a warrant for his removal to Judge Blatchford, and the case was argued before him. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, the counsel for the prisoner, held that no offense against the United States was charged in the indictment. Mr. Purdy held that under the laws of the United States offenses against the common law of that of Maryland and Virginia, known as the District of Columbia, were against the United States. The decision of Judge Blatchford was given at a late hour yesterday, and the warrant of removal will probably be issued to-day.

THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY.

WHY ENGLAND HAS AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE NOT BEEN PAID.

SPANISH DIPLOMACY AND DUPLICITY—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EXECUTIVES—WHY SPAIN DESIRED TO CONCILIATE ENGLAND—OTHER REASONS—DOCKRAY'S CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

The report is in circulation that the British Government has received a large sum of money from Spain as indemnity for the murder of the English members of the crew of the Virginius. This report, though apparently without official confirmation, has naturally led to inquiries as to what has become of the demand of the United States against Spain on account of the shooting of American citizens seized with the Virginius?

It is now a year since the vessel was captured. The Virginius was restored to the control of the authorities of the United States; those members of the crew whom Spanish barbarity and cruelty had spared from death were set free; Spain acknowledged the illegality of the seizure, and made public apology for the act, and that is all. She has resisted with her usual arts of prevarication and delay the payment of any sum for the families of the murdered Americans, and has failed to punish, as she promised to us, the officers in Cuba who authorized and conducted the outrage. If it is true that Great Britain has secured compliance with her demands, when those made by our Government have remained unrecognized, what is the foundation of her success, and the reason of our failure?

In the first place, as to the report that Great Britain has received indemnity, it is probably true that Spain either has actually paid, or entered into definite agreement to pay, to the English Government fifteen thousand pounds sterling. What claims that payment is intended to cover is quite another question. The word has gone out, as above noted, that it is for indemnity on account of the Virginius. That is undoubtedly the English side of the story. But Great Britain had other claims against Spain, and has been pressing all of them together. Certain English vessels have been seized carrying arms to the party of Don Carlos. The British Government regards these seizures as illegal, and demanded indemnity, a demand, no doubt, well founded in principles of international law, to which of necessity, Spain must yield. England had also other claims for a long time pending. It is probable, then, that the Spanish payment is a settlement in full, and that Spain has made such protests in regard to the Virginius, and such explanations of the specific claims which she admits, as she hopes and expects will leave her free from any liability to the United States for indemnity on account of the Virginius. England takes the money and distributes it for the liquidation of her claims in such manner as she pleases. Spain makes a payment in full of all claims and apportions it to her liking, and whether her statement of details agrees with the statement of England depends upon whether the English statement is suitable for the purpose of Spain. Such is Spanish duplicity in her dealings with all nations. If Spain should find it necessary to explain to the United States the payment to Great Britain, she would profess that it was not for the Virginius massacre but for something else.

But how has England succeeded in forcing any settlement with Spain, while the United States has made very little progress in the effort to secure an acknowledgment of her claims? This is a question easily asked, and the more easily by those who give it an emphasis hostile to the present Administration. It is also a question not hard to answer. In the first place there is a very great difference in the constitutional powers of the English and American executive in dealings with foreign governments, which puts us at a disadvantage, felt on more than one occasion. Mr. Disraeli may send the British Navy to the coast of Spain to open fire upon the first town they reach. He may strike at Cuba, or send the iron-clads to battle with the Spanish fleet. The President can do nothing of the kind. He can only use the war power in the defensive. And if a foreign power has done America ever so great an injustice, less than an act of war, the President can do little more than make recommendations to Congress and await its action before declaring war. If England seeks a just reparation from any other nation, especially if that nation is weaker than herself, the Premier makes his demand at the point of the sword. But the sword of the President is in a scabbard, and can only be drawn by the authority of Congress. In her dealings with other nations Spain is most notoriously dilatory, vacillating, uncertain, and untrustworthy, and if the United States has suffered more from this character of her diplomacy than some other Governments, it is because Spain understands the limitation upon the executive power. She postpones everything while Congress is away, and when Congress meets she gives promise of prompt attention to affairs and thus postpones the representations to Congress, which, it would seem, must at last be made. Whatever sound reason may exist for the limitation of the war-making power imposed by our Constitution, it is certain that it is like a manacle to the State Department in treating of affairs like the claims for the survivors of the Virginius.

The desire of the Spanish Republic to gain the recognition of England and the other European powers has also had much influence in determining the payment of the English claims, especially if there was an opportunity to wipe out the whole score, without directly conceding the admissibility and justice of the specific claims on account of the Virginius massacre. This incentive is absent with regard to the United States since the Republican Government was recognized immediately on the overthrow of the monarchy.

Spain may, however, find that the patience of the American people is exhausted, and that unless some substantial progress toward settlement is made before December it would seem to become the duty of the Administration to present the case in the very strongest form to Congress, where the responsibility must be assumed of determining whether it is not time to wrest justice by force from a people unwilling to give it freely.

It is evident that the Spanish Republic has made considerable advancement within the last year. Cuba is far more peaceful and quiet under the government of Concha than it has been for many years. He entered upon his office with the determination to improve the condition of affairs on the island, and has succeeded in a noteworthy degree. The Carlists gain nothing, and the sixty days has expired at the end of which Abbe McMasters predicted Don Carlos would be in Madrid, but he may succeed in disputing the power of the Republic to maintain itself for many years to come.

It is possible that the firm and undisputed establishment of Republican government would render intercourse between Spain and foreign powers more easy and agreeable. At the present time and for many years in the past, Spain has presented the spectacle of a proud aristocracy reduced to poverty. It has been like the scions of an ancient house, whose fortune has been scattered to the winds, but who retain all the pride and *hauteur* of the line, without any of its prestige or power. Intercourse of other nations with Spain, therefore, has been difficult and unprofitable, like the intercourse of individuals with proud heirs of nothing but the traditions of a great name and lost power and wealth. If Spain should rally from the decline that fell upon her at the death of Ximenes, and take rank among nations as a State having mastery of her own affairs, she could afford concessions which her weakness now constantly forbids her Government to make. It may, therefore, be right for nations to bear from her for a time with patience and charity treatment which would be instantly resented if received from a stronger power; especially if through such forbearance the Republic should become firmly established, and able to restore prosperity, which has been departing with the centuries.

Of course Spain is not always in the wrong, and she has many just grievances on account of treatment which would not be endured by a power like England, or the German Empire, or the United States. There was, for instance, the case of Dockray. He was captured by the Spanish authorities with such evidence upon his person as would be sufficient justification under the laws of war for his immediate execution. He had concealed in his boots diagrams of the Spanish fortifications, with plans and descriptions of the places at which [illegible] [illegible] to be ignited upon the [illegible]. If [illegible] a similar capture had been made during any war of a subject of any other power, a drum-head court-martial would have decided upon at the briefest possible moment upon immediate death, without regard to the nationality of the individual, and a reclamation would have been successfully resisted against any legal demands that could have been made. But the Spanish authorities realized, no doubt, the importance of preventing further complications with our Government, and they feared the voice of the public press, which had already been justly raised to a high pitch against the barbarities practiced in the island upon several occasions. After Dockray had been convicted and sentenced, the order for his execution was countermanded, and he was sent to Spain. Most likely when the time has come that he can be released without exciting too much clamor from the Spanish people, he will once more be given the liberty which he had forfeited. It would seem from the accounts, however, that Dockray is quite as well situated in his Spanish prison as though he were out of it; for before he was captured by the Spaniards in Cuba, the officers of the United States were already after him to bring him home for trial as a defaulter for a large amount while an officer of the Treasury Department in Florida. Dockray most certainly owes his escape to the weakness of the Spanish Government, and her fear of further offending the American people and Government. There was too much sensitiveness on the part of our citizens and the public press over the inhumanities of the Spanish authorities in Cuba to make a just estimate of the facts in regard to Dockray's case possible, or even hardly proper, and if Spain found herself in this instance incapable of performing a really defensible act in executing him as a spy, it was because she had already placed herself in the wrong by taking the lives of many other persons without necessity, or law, or justice.

HAVEMEYER ON KELLY—WHAT THE PEOPLE MAY EXPECT FROM THE NEW BOSS.

From Mayor Havemeyer's Recent Letter.

The first appointment of mine that was received with public disfavor was that of Richard Croker, to be a Marshal. After I entered upon the duties of my office you were among the first to call upon me to solicit patronage. You asked me to appoint Croker, and you were warm in his commendation. I did not suppose, from your remarks, that he was a member of any church, but I did assume that he was a young man whose merits had failed to receive full appreciation, and whose appointment would secure to the public an excellent servant; and there were especial reasons why, in ignorance of your real character, I was desirous to oblige you.

When Croker's appointment was announced, I was overwhelmed with a torrent of indignation. That unfortunate act, indeed—into which I was betrayed by you—was the keynote to the attacks which were subsequently made. I ascertained that, instead of being a man of uprightness and peace, (which, above all things else, a Marshal should be,) Croker was one whose career had been notorious for violence and dishonesty.

I learned that he was first brought forward by James O'Brien, with whom he quarreled. That he then attached himself to William M. Tweed, to whom he was devoted as he now is to you. That upon the downfall of Tweed, he sought your patronage. That in the desperate rivalry between you and O'Brien, involving a contest for the control of the Eighteenth Assembly District, you welcomed him to your favor, by reason of the influence he was reported to have with the rough and vicious portion of the inhabitants on the easterly side of that district. I also became fully satisfied that Croker was the leader of a body of men who had been frequently engaged in acts of violence and fraud, both at primary and general elections, in this City and in Long Island City. In a word, instead of being a fit man for the office for which I appointed him, he was one of the last who should have been considered.

If, as is said, I sometimes listen too readily to a man of only pretended honesty, I never, after I discover my error, repeat my confidence. I saw that you had deceived me, and I never trusted you afterward. Hence your enmity.

And your enmity has not been merely that of an individual. You and John Morrissey have been a power in this community, and your joint efforts have placed Judges upon the bench, and other men in offices of more or less importance, all of whom you claim to own—falsely, I trust, at least so far as the Judges are concerned. This combination of patronage and a supposed ability to distribute more, yet to come, have given to you and Morrissey great power to accomplish results. This I have had opportunity to observe in respect to my own case. It is a power dangerous to the public welfare. To guard my fellow-citizens against it, and to aid in its destruction, is the principal object that I have in this letter.

Here I deem it proper to state to the bearer hereof, for the information of any who may be ignorant of the fact, that I have been from early youth a Democrat. William Leggett was my schoolmate, and during all his life my intimate friend. I shared fully in the convictions which he expressed with almost unequaled brilliancy and vigor in the *Evening Post* and the *Plaindealer*. I was an earnest supporter of those great leaders of the Democracy of this State, Silas Wright, Samuel Young, and Michael Hoffman. Those convictions are unchanged. Yet I have never knowingly voted for any Democrat who failed to sustain his country in the war for the Union, or who has been in the least connected with public robbery. As I was elected to my present term of office by citizens of all parties, a large majority of whom were Republicans, I have endeavored in my appointments to office, while never intentionally appointing a bad man, to be fair and just to all sides. Therefore I appointed Croker for you, and other men on various recommendations. If I have failed to give general satisfaction, the fault has been in my head and not in my heart. This is all I shall to say in reference to my own political views.

Democrat as I am, I cannot see that there is any more virtue in the so-called Tammany organization now than there has been at any time within the last, say twenty years. Fortunately, its power for evil is less, because it has but a slight control over our local Government. If our people are wise it will never, while under its present control at least, have any more.

I do not know enough about the Tammany machinery to be able to say whether it is true, as is alleged, that it consists in reality only of Morrissey and yourself. Intelligent men appear, however, to agree in the opinion that you two control it absolutely. I suppose the bulk of its members consist of office holders or seekers, who are held by fear, favor, or expectation, reinforced by a few respectable men of strong political sympathies.

It certainly must be sad to old-fashioned Democrats to see their great party in this great City controlled by you and Morrissey. It is not necessary for me to speak of Morrissey. In the report of an interview with you, pretentiously paraded a day or two since, in one of the daily papers, you speak of efforts to reduce the Democratic Party to "the level of a bacchanalian pest-house." Except as a public officer, I have little information in respect to places of that character, but it seems to me that if there be any that your words describe exactly, Morrissey's gambling-houses must be among them. It is reported that you are ashamed of his associations; or, rather, I presume, you dread that his reputation may be injurious to your own schemes. Yet Morrissey is commonly understood to contribute to the partnership a much greater amount both of money and brains. The amount he is reported to have gained this Summer in Saratoga in his gambling-house and at the great race-course is almost fabulous. It was doubtless large, and gives confidence among eager classes to the belief that your partnership will have abundant pecuniary means for the Fall election. As to the shame of the association, however, I apprehend that Morrissey, after he reads this letter, will be of the opinion that it should be on his part, even if he does not instantaneously dissolve the partnership.

I express this belief because I am going not only to charge but to prove beyond any possibility of doubt that you are one of the most consummate hypocrites that the people of this City have ever had in their midst. When I was a young man I frequently heard of an allusion by a great orator, to the political co-operation of two eminent statesmen, as a coalition between the "puritan and the blackleg." All the parties to that controversy are dead, but in the present decadence of public virtue any one of them would be hailed as a paragon. That expression was the mere outburst of a political debate, and did no injury to the objects of it. But the combination between you and Morrissey to rule this City with absolute power will be so clearly shown by an iron-clad statement of figures and facts to be the alliance of a gambler and a hypocrite that every reader will perceive at once its danger and its disgrace to our City. Yet, knowing as you do what you and Morrissey are, and in the interview I have referred to above, you stated, with an audacity born of a low beginning raised to undue elevation, that yours and Morrissey's is "the only Reform Party in existence here to-day." This statement in reference to Morrissey and you will sufficiently introduce the exposure I am about to make of the means to which you have resorted in aid of your schemes to obtain political power. In your letter to me you discourse of honesty, and especially in respect to elections, as though you were a purist. It would be well if even now you were really in favor of honest elections, but when did you become so? Upon your first election to Congress, if I remember correctly, you were returned over Mike Walsh by less than a dozen majority, and in your second election, as Sheriff, you were returned over Judge Connolly by a small majority. In each case there were loud charges that you had been counted in by fraud.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 29.—Among the attendants at the sessions of the American Institute of Engineers, which commenced on Tuesday, are J. Lowthian Bell and Thomas Whitewell, of England, who were cordially received. Numerous interesting papers were read and addresses made, and excursions to various points in this vicinity were enjoyed. The meeting will close with a session to-night at Mauch Chunk and a visit to-morrow to the Bessemer Steel Works at Bethlehem.

GRINDING WHEAT.

THE NEW PROCESSES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE.

A GREAT INCREASE IN THE QUANTITY OF FLOUR FROM A GIVEN QUANTITY OF WHEAT—SPRING BETTER THAN WINTER WHEAT—A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN PRODUCTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Monday, Oct. 19, 1874.

The purpose of this letter is to call attention to a revolution now in progress in our midst, in connection with the most important industry of earth. I say most important, because it relates to the "staff of life," than which, I take it, nothing can be more important, being no less than a revolution in the mode of converting wheat into flour.

And, to begin, let me say generally, what this revolution involves and comprehends. First—The production of sixteen pounds more of flour from the quantity of wheat formerly used in producing a barrel of flour. Second—A quality of flour vastly superior in all respects to any before produced as a general thing. Third—It enables the superior flour to be made from spring wheat, which has not heretofore produced the best flour; thus making that kind of wheat, heretofore the inferior, now the superior kind. These are some of the features of this revolution, the present stage of which, and how brought about, I shall endeavor to set forth.

Under the present process of converting wheat into flour, which this new process is supplanting, the wheat was converted by grinding into three products, to wit: flour, middlings, and bran. These two latter products were largely of the nature of refuse. Sometimes the middlings were worked over and a very cheap and inferior quality of flour made from them; but as a general thing the middlings went with the bran to feed stock, or went to the distiller. Inasmuch as all the flour obtained was in this first process, the object was naturally to get as much flour as possible by it, to which end the grinding was done as fine as it was possible without entirely destroying the berry, and at a high rate of speed. I mention this because the contrast may be drawn when I have to speak of the other process. As to the details of producing flour from wheat by the popular modes, it is not necessary I should dwell on them, as few people are ignorant of anything worth knowing on that head. But all this time, while flour was being so made and the middlings so disposed of, it was patent to all practical men that the middlings contained a vast deal of good flour if it could only be got at. This close and rapid grinding, however, was the best that was known to accomplish the result, and the waste went hopelessly on, interrupted only by occasional partially successful efforts to introduce the desired improvements.

The revolution I speak of has been brought about by the final getting into practical shape of machinery which accomplishes this separating of the flour from the middlings, which machinery, however, I may add, in its essential features is not entirely new, but only made practical by additions and improvements. Machinery for this purpose has been employed a long time in Europe, but the results were very partial and unsatisfactory, for the reasons stated, the consequence of which was that the process made little progress. It has also been tried from time to time in this country with the results the same as in Europe, for the same reasons. The machinery consists of a horizontal sieve made of bolting cloth, which sieve has a short, quick motion imparted to it. Into this sieve at one end the middlings are put. The motion starts them along the sieve toward the other end. A blast of air is introduced under the sieve while a suction is created above. This air carries off all the lighter particles, the heavy particles, which contain the flour, fall through the sieve into a receptacle below, while the bran is carried off to the end and falls out as tailings. This heavy material so caught and preserved is again ground and bolted, and from this comes the best article of flour that has ever yet been known for general use. The defect in this machinery heretofore has been in keeping the sieve from clogging or choking up. It would quickly do so, and then the whole contents would go out at the end, and the effort would fail. To remedy this a brush wielded by man-power was employed to brush out the sieve, but the imperfect application and expense rendered the whole thing comparatively nugatory. This was for a long time the state of this enterprise.

In 1872 a Frenchman of this vicinity, by the name of Lacroix, brought from Paris a machine for this purpose, known as the Perrigault machine, which he put in a mill of his own at Farribault, Minn. But its defects, before referred to, left it in the category of other attempts. He subsequently put a similar machine into Washburn's mill at Minneapolis, Minn. While this was being done the suggestion was made, "Why not put in a brush to run by machinery?" The idea struck Lacroix at once favorably, and he replied, "Certainly; I will do it as soon as I return," he then being about to go away for a time. When he returned a brush working by machinery had been put in, for which George C. Smith, of Minneapolis, as I am informed, has a patent.

The invention of the brush gave the start to this enterprise, which has since been advancing steadily and rapidly. All the large mills of the West are rapidly adapting their machinery to it, and the small ones are following suit as fast as their feeble means will allow.

Under this new process the wheat is ground what is technically termed "higher," which untechnically is simply "coarser," the stones running wider apart and slower to accomplish the result. Under the old process it was as important to get as little middlings as possible, while under the new process it is important to get as much as possible, which this slow and coarse grinding accomplishes. The slower grinding necessitates more stones, while the cleansing process calls for an addition of bolting or sieving capacity, which embraces all the additional machinery required. No additional power is wanted, as what is required for additional machinery is got by diminished speed. Not only is this flour thus obtained from the middlings vastly better than flour heretofore obtained, but the first run of the stones is also better than ever before. I am told by millers that it is whiter and more granular, or what may be called coarser; that it takes more water in the making of bread, makes a larger loaf than before with the same quantity of flour, and the nutritive qualities, if anything, are increased. In point of fact, while the flouring capacity of the wheat is increased to an extent most valuable, the quality is increased from forty to fifty per cent., and there is no loss in any direction, except in the refuse heretofore fed to the cattle or wasted in the distilleries. That this is an important revolution in this all-important branch of industry will readily be admitted.

Unquestionably, the new process will entirely supersede the the old as thoroughly as steam has superseded other motive powers. As indicative of this, improvements are active in the machinery necessary to that end. The invention of Smith was a brush on an endless belt revolving against the sieve. Lacroix, no doubt, chagrined to find his purpose anticipated, invented a brush working on a spiral or screw, which was manufactured to some extent. More recently devices have been brought into use to supersede the brush entirely, consisting of air blasts impinging violently against the sieves, concussing against them to knock out the gathering material. Any quantity of patents have already been issued for this purpose, and the inventive genius of the age is yet busy on the problem, and unquestionably will not rest as long as anything possibly remains to be accomplished, which will not be until the last speck of material in the wheat possible to be converted into flour has been extracted. It is reasonable to suppose that we are not yet at the end of the advantages involved in this matter.

A most important feature of it is the changes it has made in the relative importance of different sections of the country as wheat-bearing regions. Under the old process of making the flour the Winter wheat furnished by all odds the best article. This was obtained only in its best condition from the northern tier of the Southern States, or the extreme southern parts of the Northern States. Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri furnished the bulk of the wheat making the best flour—which flour commanded uniformly fifty cents more per barrel in the market than the flour of the North-west, and the difference was occasionally much greater. Now Spring wheat makes a better article than can possibly be made with the Winter. In fact, the Winter cannot be used to any advantage under this new process. The effect is, that the relative importance of the North-west and the States referred to has been [illegible] reversed. Now the flour made of Spring wheat by this process commands at least fifty cents more in the market than the heretofore best kind. This lifts Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the North-west generally, to the front rank of flour-producing regions, and adds correspondingly to the value of all the property in them.

As yet this new development has resulted mainly to the advantage of the millers; and in this section of country, as I presume is the case elsewhere, that interest seems very prosperous and active. Old mills are being very much enlarged, and new ones are springing up. An increased demand for millstones and bolting cloths is reported by all dealers in those articles. It will not, however, be a great while before these advantages will get beyond the millers and reach the producer, from whence they will permeate all interests, and another revolution forward in progress generally will have been accomplished.

GEORGE M. BEEBE, CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

THE REWARD WHICH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS FOR WOULD-BE TRAITORS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

This Congressional District is called upon to bear the odium of having in nomination for Congress a man who lost no opportunity, during the rebellion, to testify his hatred of the defenders of the Union and their cause. So soon as this district was esteemed safely Democratic, through the addition of Rockland County, the Bourbon Democrats who pull the wires resolved to ease their hearts and consciences by rewarding one of the faithful of their kind with a nomination for Congress. In this choice of George M. Beebe they hit upon a happy representative of that class who, during the long and bloody travail of the rebellion, did all they could, short of manfully carrying a rebel musket, to establish a slaveholding oligarchy upon the ruins of the Union. Over his own signature this man stands convicted of having, while Acting Territorial Governor of Kansas, advised the people of that Territory through a special message, to sever their connection with the Union and set up a sovereign independency. For this and equally treasonable utterances the patriotic people of the Territory lost no time in letting this ready-made rebel understand that his room was preferable to his company. The bloody ground of Kansas proving uncongenial soil for sowing the seed of treason in, this worthy patriot found it convenient to return to the land of his nativity, and he found an abiding place amidst the wilds of Sullivan County. There he was not at a loss for congenial spirits among the basket-makers and bark-peelers of the backwoods, who, if they knew nothing else, knew well how to hate a nigger, and love and pay tribute to his master. But even here the frantic utterances of this impassioned Secessionist fell not altogether upon willing ears, and the loyal men of Sullivan soon taught him that they meant to stand by their flag and country. Still, all through the dark days of the protracted struggle, the envenomed tongue and pen of this man sought favorable opportunity to deal assassin blows at the Union and its defenders. To him, Lincoln was a tyrant, Jefferson Davis the apostle of pure Democracy. Our soldiers were butchers, our Generals the paid hirelings of a despotism, while the rebels thundering at the gates of Washington were the defenders of the noblest cause man had ever died for. Such is the record of the man whom the people of this district are insulted by having placed in nomination for Congress.

Hereabouts "hard times" constitute the stock in trade of the Democratic orators. Hon. Charles H. Winfield treated us to a huge installment of this specious demagoguery recently. In the same breath that he held forth the bait of specie resumption by a Democratic succession, as a panacea for our business ills, he shouted pæans of exultation over the recent success of his party in Indiana and Ohio. But he failed to inform his innocent auditory that those States were carried by inflationists and repudiators. Specie resumption is a good enough Democratic Morgan in New-York, but it would not sit well on Democratic stomachs in progressive Ohio and Indiana.

The chaff of such argument may catch a few unthinking men, and even induce them to vote for Beebe. But no man who recollects the sufferings of the gallant souls who saved the Union, and how Beebe wept when Richmond fell, will be likely to go back on his colors and enter service with such leaders.

TO MARRY, OR NOT TO MARRY.

From the Baltimore American.

An interesting discussion is going on just now between certain volunteer correspondents of THE NEW-YORK TIMES as to whether it is better for a young man, residing in a large city, who has a yearly income ranging from $1,200 to $1,800, to marry or not to marry. As a matter of course, those who maintain the affirmative have the popular side of the question, but it is surprising to see what weighty arguments can be produced in the negative. The confirmed bachelors contend that marriage should, as a rule, take place between persons of kindred tastes, and who occupy relatively the same position in society. The man who has a modest income of $1,800 a year, can dress tolerably well, live comfortably, and procure some of the luxuries which are sought after by people of cultivated taste. He does not care to marry a woman beneath him in social position, not because her fortune is small, but because her education is presumably defective, and she has not been trained to the habits of life with which he is familiar, and which he deems essential to his happiness. A "poor" girl might accept his hand and share his humble fortune without complaint, but there is a possibility that the companionship of a woman who had grown up in comparative poverty might not be agreeable to him. Some "poor" girls are well educated and accomplished, but a great many are not.

Thus reasons the New-York bachelor, and concludes to remain single rather than ask a girl who has been reared in affluence to come down to humbler things, or to run the risk of taking a wife whose struggle with adversity has left her without the accomplishments so pleasing to a man of cultivated tastes. We have no doubt that he is entirely wrong in his reasoning and in his conclusions; we think that every man in New-York who has an income of $1,800 might find a wife capable of adapting herself to his circumstances, and whose intellectual culture would not be inferior to his own. But the fact that considerations like these prevent thousands of young men from marrying is only too apparent.

One gentleman writes to THE TIMES that he has been hunting for a wife for fifteen years, but has never found a well-educated girl, occupying a good position in society, who was willing to accept himself and his $1,800 a year. He claims to be well-bred, good-looking, and accomplished, a welcome guest in the homes of the rich, and an expert in manly sports, such as rowing, riding, and driving. We think that, after all this advertising, this poor lone bachelor will be likely to get a wife, a daughter of one of the first families of New-York or some other city. It is not improbable but that the proposal may come from the lady.

WILL CASE IN ST. LOUIS.

An important will case, which was tried in St. Louis last week, ended in the failure of the jury to agree. The *Democrat* gives the following statement of the brief points in the case:

"John P. Davison, a wealthy bachelor, died in St. Louis about a year ago, at a boarding-house. Two days after he was buried his brother Thomas sued out a replevin and obtained possession of his effects. Forty days afterward his trunk was turned over to the administrator, and among the papers contained in it was the will of the deceased. The bequests were $5,000 to his sister-in-law, $1,000 to his niece, $5,000 to his brother Samuel, $40,000 to his brother Thomas; the interest on $25,000 to his two sisters, and the residue to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. The will was found to contain a number of erasures, the most striking of which was the alteration of the word "one" to "forty," whereby the legacy of Thomas Davison was increased from one thousand to forty thousand dollars. The other legatees disputed the validity of the will, and a trial was had about a year ago, before Judge Jones. The jury did not agree, and the second trial was before Judge Krum. Three parties appeared as plaintiffs against Thomas Davison as defendant. One claimed that the alterations were forgeries, and that Thomas was an impostor; another that the testator was insane; a third, that the testator was sane, but that the alterations were made in the interest of Thomas; while Thomas claimed that the will was genuine, and that the alterations were made by the testator himself. The deceased came to America when quite a young man; he prospered, and after a while sent for his brother Thomas and employed him in his business for a time; but they fell out after a while, and Thomas went away, and did not see his brother again for many years. Finally, they became reconciled, shortly before the death of John P. It seems that the father of the Davisons gave most of his property to one of his sons, and a small portion to his daughters; and this is given as a reason why John P. gave so little to those brothers and sisters, and bestowed the bulk of his fortune upon Tom, whom he had brought over from Ireland and afterward neglected. The testimony was pretty strong on both sides, except as to the insanity of the deceased, and that failed, and was not considered.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL IN WASHINGTON.

ZIRRUTH'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CLOSED—TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL HAYES—HISTORY OF THE PLAN FOR BLOWING OPEN THE SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The trial of Messrs. Harrington, Williams, and Whitely was continued in the Criminal Court to-day, Judge Humphreys presiding.

Zirruth's cross-examination was continued by Mr. Davidge: Witness was never arrested for arson in Newton, N. J.; was arrested for attempt at rape a few years ago, but he had forgotten about it, as it was a "put up job" by Nettleship, and did not amount to anything. Witness explained the circumstances under which the arrest occurred, and gave the statement of the woman who asserted she was put up to arrest him. Witness was questioned about several alleged arrests, all of which he denied, explaining the circumstances. Wm. Metzgar was the party in Washington whom witness told about the matter, and asked him to tell Columbus Alexander. Witness first met Alexander at Riddle's office. Witness was asked, "How came you to get out of jail on the 20th of this month?" Witness replied: "Mr. Riddle can tell you about that. I don't know." Witness did not know anything about being indicted excepting what he saw in the newspapers. He would have come to Washington to testify if there had been a hundred indictments against him. When witness consented to go to Europe the parties agreed to pay his wife $250 on the 1st of October and $250 on the 30th of October. Witness was in communication with Baker, a Government detective, about the time that Solicitor Wilson came in, and witness was taken to Long Branch, and knew Baker was in communication with the Chief of Police. Witness waited in New-York for four days after he came off the steamer so that he might get the money which Nettleship had promised him. Witness did not agree to go to Europe by way of Montreal. Baker did not tell witness not to go out of the limits of the United States. Witness knew his own business, and did not need advice from detectives.

Mr. Davidge announced that he was through with the witness.

He was then questioned in direct examination by Riddle. Nettleship directed witness to get a couple of smart men to help him in this case when he first came to Washington, and he tried to get them but failed, and Nettleship said: "No matter; I have got my men."

Q.—Did you not make a full confession of the whole of this matter to Mr. Spencer, of the New-York *Sun*, before you came near Washington to give yourself up?

Mr. Davidge objected.

Judge Humphreys said: It seems to be a difficult matter to keep the newspapers out of this case. That is what I have been trying to do. The witness may be asked if he has made the same statement to any one else.

The question was asked in this form and answered in the affirmative.

Witness said he made the same statement to Riddle on the first morning of his arrival here in presence of others, and a reporter took it down in short-hand; witness saw the report written out in long-hand, six or eight days afterward.

This closed the examination of Zirruth; and the court directed the witness to stay out of the court-room and not to talk with any of the other witnesses, as he would probably be called again, but not to go beyond the hearing of the court.

Witness—Oh, I'll be around when they want me.

Michael Hayes was called, and Mr. Riddle asked that a nolle prosequi be entered against him, and he be used as a witness.

Hayes is under indictment with the others as a conspirator. The court ordered a nolle prosequi to be entered.

Hayes testified that he had resided in New-York forty-two years, and was acquainted with Whitely, Nettleship, Cunz, and Applegate; was employed by Mr. Whitely in June, 1871, and with the exception of about four or five months has been in the service and receiving pay ever since. Whitely has been Chief of the United States Secret Service about six or seven years. Newcomb, Cunz, Tracey, and Monk were all connected with the office, which is located at No. 56 Bleecker street, the same time witness was. Saw Whitely and had an interview with him on April 6 last. Was not at that time in the employ of the office. Had done his last work for the office previous to that in February. At this interview on Monday, April 6, was approached by an operator named Dart, who told him that the Colonel wished to see him. Went with Mr. Dart toward the office, and on the way Dart stopped into a wig store, and both then went into the rear office. While there, Whitely came in and asked witness if he would go to Washington. Witness replied that he could and would be ready that night. Whitely told him to go to the Metropolitan Hotel in Washington, and Nettleship would be there, but not to inquire for any one. After making some arrangements about money, and at about 8 o'clock P. M., went with William J. Daley to Bleecker street, saw Col. Whitely and fixed up a transfer of an oil-smuggling case, and then with Whitely took a coach for Cortlandt street and Jersey City and took the cars for Baltimore. In Baltimore the next morning visited the house of a man named George Carter, living there, but didn't see him. Came on to Washington to the Metropolitan Hotel and saw Nettleship's name on the register. Made inquiries of the hotel clerk and found that Nettleship had left the hotel. Witness went into the telegraph office and sent a dispatch to Whitely.

The manager of the Franklin Telegraph Company was here called in, and produced the original dispatch, which Hayes identified and read as follows:

"Col. Whitley—No one here; what shall I do?"

Witness said he saw Carter, who told him Nettleship was at Willard's. Went there, but did not find him. Afterward found him on the Owen House register. Left a note for Nettleship saying he would be at the Owen House at 9 o'clock the next morning. Witness went there at 9 o'clock, and saw Nettleship, who told him "to cover" himself and follow him up stairs to his room, which witness did, and Nettleship locked the door on the inside. Nettleship told the witness he must not blame the Colonel for not having steady work, but they now had a job that would keep witness employed as long as the Colonel had charge of the Secret Service Division. Witness was glad of that. Nettleship then began to talk about blowing open Controller Green's safe in New-York and abstracting some papers, and asked witness if he knew of two good men who would do the job. Witness asked, "What are you driving at? Come to the point." Nettleship gave witness $50, and told him he would communicate with Whitley and see him again on the avenue in the afternoon. Witness met George Carter about 1 o'clock, and made an arrangement that he should be in sight somewhere and see the interview between witness and Nettleship. Shortly after saw Nettleship and Tom Shailer coming up the avenue. Nettleship motioned with his cane for witness to follow. Did so, and soon thereafter Shailer separated from him, and Nettleship came to witness and told him that he had not made his arrangements yet, but would see witness again in the morning. Witness met him accordingly, and Nettleship told him the District Attorney's office contained the safe that was to be worked, and directed him to a house on Ninth street, where he would find a man who would introduce him to an old man named Demaine. He would know the man on Ninth street by his hawking and coughing. Witness was to step up and ask him if he was the man who had the patent, when the man would know who the witness was there for. Nettleship gave witness some names on a card. One of the names was Columbus Alexander. Witness found the man on Ninth street, and went to his room. Afterward found out his name was Zirruth. He gave witness a list of names and told him to repeat them so as to remember them, and they would meet again in the morning and go to Demaine's house. Met Nettleship about 11 o'clock at night and reported progress. Nettleship appeared satisfied and gave witness $50 more. The next morning Zirruth failed to meet witness, and witness sought Nettleship, and was told to go to the District Attorney's office and inquire for Harrington, and talk with him about a counterfeit money case, and at the same time locate the safe and observe the entrance to the room. Witness went to the office, as requested, at 1 o'clock, and met Harrington; introduced himself, and requested to see Harrington privately; was shown into a rear office, and the door was closed after him. Witness remained in the room about three or four minutes when Harrington came in, and witness introduced the counterfeit money case. Harrington said he had nothing to do with those cases; they belonged to the Treasury Department. Witness left Harrington and met Zirruth, and they both went to Demaine's, and met the old man.

A recess was taken.

After the recess Mr. Hayes resumed his testimony. Witness remained with Zirruth till 3 o'clock. Zirruth wrote a note for witness to Nettleship to meet him at the Owen House at 8 o'clock. Saw Nettleship at the time appointed. He asked witness to get a man in New-York to do the job. He said there was plenty of money in it, and the man would be taken care of, and would get the wardenship of the Penitentiary in New-Jersey. On the day following, which was Saturday, April 11, went with Zirruth to the residence of Demaine, on Capitol Hill, where Zerruth made an arrangement with Demaine to meet him at 1 o'clock at the Marble Saloon. Witness, Zirruth, and Demaine met as agreed, and Zirruth introduced Demaine to witness, calling witness Mr. Butler. Zirruth said, "This is the man I spoke to you about who could get the books." Witness pretended to be offended at Zirruth for broaching the subject, and called Demaine aside and talked with him about furnishing some books to aid in the Congressional investigation. Witness gave the names of parties which had been furnished by Nettleship, and Demaine mentioned Alexander's name. Witness said, "Yes, that's the man; I will treat with him." Demaine said he would have to see Mr. Alexander first, and they separated. Witness went down to the National Hotel and saw Zirruth, and in about half an hour Demaine came and said, "Mr. Alexander wishes to so see you." Witness went up with Demaine to Alexander's house, and was introduced to Alexander. Witness asked Alexander if he could see him alone. Alexander took him into the back parlor, and witness offered to furnish the books and papers of John O. Evans to aid the memorialists. Witness said the books were in the possession of a friend of his, and he could obtain them, and asked Alexander how much pecuniary consideration he would put up for the books. Alexander said he wished it distinctly understood that from the start they had determined to purchase no testimony. Witness said, "I understand my business, and this is not purchasing testimony," and "it will cost considerable to get the books here, and ought to be paid for." Alexander said he was willing to pay any reasonable expense incurred, but must first see his counsel. Witness suggested Alexander had better receive the books and drop Demaine out of the business. Alexander acquiesced. Witness then went to Baltimore, at the suggestion of Nettleship, for fear the memorialists would summon him to appear with the books. Met Dorsey in Baltimore, and told him the whole story. Returned to Washington on Monday morning, and spent most of the day with Zirruth. At night both went to the Sixth Street Depot. Witness went to meet Nettleship, who was coming on from New-York, to which place he went on Friday night or Saturday preceding. When Nettleship arrived, both got into a hack and drove to the Owen House, leaving Zirruth at the depot. Nettleship told witness they had a set of worthless books which were going to be put into the safe, and Harrington was to have an anonymous letter of warning sent to him, and witness must go on to New-York and get his men here as soon as possible. Nettleship told witness he had seen Harrington since they last met, and after telling him of the arrangement, Harrington said, "What kind of —— men have you got in the Secret Service Division?" Nettleship told witness to send Zirruth out of the way. Got out out of the hack, met Zirruth, and told him what Nettleship had said. Zirruth left, and witness went to Baltimore and saw Downs, and then went on to New-York after some one to blow the safe. Met Zirruth on the train. Nettleship had told witness to get some one who had served a term in prison, as his testimony would be worthless. Witness found an ex-prison bird named Ferry, and offered him the job, and told him he was authorized to pay $1,000. Ferry said he would not do it for that sum, as Detective Clarvoe knew him, and he would not run the risk for that sum. Witness telegraphed the fact to Nettleship, and then sent to Cunz, at the Bleecker street office, that he wanted to see him. Cunz sent word he would meet witness at the De Soto House. They met and Cunz counted out $145 and gave it to witness, saying, "This makes, with what Nettleship has paid you, $250," and witness signed a receipt for that amount. Cunz told witness to go to Newark and meet Nettleship. Went there and met Nettleship, Cunz, and Reese, who had formerly been in the service. Nettleship told witness to return to Washington and see Alexander, so that he might not get impatient. Did not go to Washington, but went to Elizabeth, N. J., stopped a day or two, and took the train back to New-York. Met Nettleship and told him he had been to Washington. By arrangement met Nettleship on Broadway. Saw Nettleship go into lawyer Somerville's office, at No. 27 Chambers street. While witness was waiting, Nettleship told witness that the Colonel had got a man, and witness would meet him at the ferry, and would know him by Nettleship talking with him. Witness met them on the ferry-boat. Went to Newark with them, to District Attorney King's office, on Broad street. While there Marshal Bailey came in. Was directed to go back to New-York and meet the man who was with Nettleship at 10 o'clock next morning and tell him all about the safe-burglary. Did so, and met him at Twenty-second street and Fifth avenue, and made arrangements to meet him in Washington at the Marble Saloon on Wednesday night. Did not tell the man anything about the burglary, for witness found he knew all about it. On Monday, the 20th, witness was walking with Nettleship in New-York, and when they came near Vesey street, Nettleship asked to be excused, saying, "I have an appointment with Dick." Witness came on to Washington on the 22d of April, found Nettleship here, and told him the parties would be here all right. Met the man here, and found he had another party with him. Witness did not like it, and went and told Nettleship. Nettleship said, "That is all right; he is just as solid as I am; the Colonel knows all about it; go and see Williams," or Williamson, as witness then understood it. Nettleship met the man, and afterward told witness they were all right, and directed witness to take them up to Alexander's. Witness did so, and introduced Benton to Alexander as the man who would bring the books to him, and told Alexander to take a good look at him. Witness then took Benton and Williams over the route between Alexander's house and the District Attorney's office. They then separated. About 10 o'clock witness saw them again, and Williams said he wanted to see Nettleship and get the combinations of the lock, so that he could open the safe and load it and blow it, and it would then appear as though it was locked when it was blown open. This would save time. Witness went to hunt up Nettleship, and soon met him and Tom Shailer coming around from Fifteenth street. Witness told Nettleship what the men wanted, and Nettleship pointed out two bright lights in Welcker's saloon, and told witness to wait while he went up there. Nettleship soon came out and said, "He is not there. It is too bad. Wait till I go up here and see if he is here." Nettleship then went to the Washington Club-house and inquired of the colored servant if Mr. Harrington was there; did not find him. Witness and Nettleship stood there on New-York avenue and talked till nearly 12 o'clock. Witness left Nettleship and went to the National Hotel, and met his men, and made arrangements for next day. Met them there next morning, and talked over the whole matter, and arranged the details of the burglary. Decided that Benton should be arrested after the burglary, as Williams considered his time too valuable to admit of his being locked up. Told Benton that he must not be in a hurry about giving his statement away, and must give it only to Clarude for Harrington. Told him that he should not be in jail more than two weeks at most. Was with them till nearly 12 or 1 o'clock. Afterwards went with Benton and Williams to Harrington's office, and was shown into the back room, where Williams viewed the safe. The door of the safe was ajar, and Williams opened it and examined it thoroughly. Harrington came in soon after, and witness spoke to him about the counterfeit money case, and then left. Witness then went up to see Nettleship, and signed some vouchers which Nettleship had prepared for him. Nettleship and Shailer were together. This was about 6 or 7 o'clock. Witness told Nettleship everything was all right, and he intended to start for New-York on the 9:30 train. Nettleship advised him not to do so, as one of the division men was going on that night. Witness said he could get on the cars without being seen. Met Williams about 8 o'clock, who again urged the necessity of having the combination of the lock so as to save time, as he would not then be compelled to blow open the safe, but could open the door and load it, and then blow it. Witness could not get the combination for him. Arranged that Benton should come out of the front door with the bundle, and Williams should escape the back way. The burglars supposed witness was one of the Washington policemen. Williams asked witness how many would be there to watch, and witness told him only as many as were necessary. Witness said he would be there and would stand over near the City Hall. Witness separated from the burglars and took the cars for New-York. On Saturday, the 25th, met Nettleship, and asked how the burglary turned out. Nettleship said, "All right, only Alexander did not get up to receive the books." Williams was to escape by the back door, but found it watched, and could not do so. Nettleship told witness he had better go away for a few days, and when he had located somewhere, to write back. Nettleship gave witness money, and he went to Fall River, Mass., on Monday, the 27th of April, and returned on the Saturday following. Kept dark at his house till Wednesday, when Cunz called, and said he was glad to find him there, as they wanted him. Cunz made an arrangement for witness to meet Nettleship in a hack near the Bowery. When he got inside the hack Nettleship said: "Were you drunk when you were in Washington?" Witness said: "No," and Nettleship then said: "I told the Colonel so, but Carter has been there telling all around that you gave the whole thing away." Nettleship then asked witness if he would go to Washington to testify and be locked up a few days, and told him it would be only a few days he would have to be in jail. Witness said, "No, Sir; I had enough of that thing two years ago." Witness then made an appointment to meet Nettleship at Newark, and took a man along with him to watch. Nettleship told witness to go to No. 206 West Twenty-first street, New-York, and he would meet a man to whom he should say, "Nettleship sent me," and this man would then know who he was. Went and met lawyer Thomas P. Somerville.

Witness was about to relate what transpired, when the defense made strong objection, and proceeded to argue the point with much warmth, pending which, at 5 o'clock, the Judge, after ordering the jury into the custody of the bailiff for the night, directed that the court stand adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA RAILROADS.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Oct. 19 says: "The progress of the Californian railroads in 1874 has been gratifying as to the number of miles finished or to be finished. Among the roads completed are the following: On the Southern Pacific Railroad, 33 miles in the San Joaquin Valley, terminating at Bakersfield; 21 miles between San Fernando and Los Angeles, (commenced in 1873,) and 29 miles between Los Angeles and Spadra, (commenced in 1873;) the Monterey and Salinas, (narrow gauge,) 19 miles; the Visalia Road, 7 miles; on the Los Angeles and Anaheim Road, 7 miles, and on the North Pacific Coast Road, (narrow gauge,) 26 miles. Total roads so far finished this year, 142 miles. Promises are made that 25 miles more of the North Pacific Coast Road, and 15 of the Anaheim Road shall be completed before the end of the year, making 182 miles for the State. Work is also advancing on the Santa Cruz Road, to be 20 miles long, and on the Stockton and Ione Road, 40 miles, both narrow gauge. The only roads on which work was done without promise of subsidy from the public treasury, are those to Monterey and Ione. The latter is helped by the discovery of an extensive deposit of coal; and the former occupies an excellent route, connecting at Salinas with the general railroad system of the State, and enabling freight to reach a shipping point in 19 miles, whereas it would have to travel 130 miles by rail to reach San Francisco. The Southern Pacific Railroad opened up the Salinas Valley, gave value to its land, increased its grain product, and laid the foundation for profit in a railroad from Salinas to Monterey. This narrow-gauge road taps the Southern Pacific at a point where the drain must be considerable. The North Pacific Coast Railroad gets no subsidy, although the people voted and the Supervisors of Marin ordered one. The Supreme Court has decided that the resolution requesting the people to vote on a subsidy was fatally defective in not mentioning the name of the company that was to build the road. If such a decision had been anticipated the road would probably never have been built. It is expected that the cars will commence running to San Rafael on the 1st of November. The Texas and Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, and California and Oregon Roads, which have subsidies from the Federal Government, have done no work this calendar year, and Congress has ordered the withdrawal of the land offered for the completion of the Placerville and Copperopolis Roads, the companies having given up the idea of going beyond the present terminal points."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Liverpool School Board has resolved that there shall be an examination in the Holy Scriptures in the board schools.

The women employed in the bookbinding trade in London have formed a trade union, and, with some male assistance, have adopted a code of rules.

It is stated that Berlin letters to South German papers contain severe menaces against Austria on account of the attitude assumed by the Austrian press in the Arnim discussion.

The Government of Japan have given an order to Bramling & Co., gunmakers, Birmingham, for 5,000 Martini rifles. The order is to be executed with the greatest possible dispatch.

The Consistory of Geneva had under consideration a few days back an application made by Father Hyacinthe for the use of the Madeleine Church, in which he proposed to give lectures on the Decalogue. A peremptory refusal was sent in reply.

The King of Burmah is said to have taken the exceptional position of admiring the American system of finance. He approves of our plan of making money, and proposes to have a paper currency issued as soon as possible for his own subjects.

The London papers tell us that, whatever may be the cause of it, there is, and has been for some time past, great activity in the English Foreign Office. Lord Derby is constantly there, and long interviews have recently been held by him with both the Russian and French Ambassadors.

Passenger traffic on the English railways has recently undergone a great development. In 1870 the number of passengers on the lines in England and Wales was 280,000,000. Last year it was 401,000,000, and the increase is chiefly due to the improved condition of the working classes.

A physician in Scotland recently performed a surgical operation, and in due course sent in his bill. As payment was not made, he sued his patient in the courts, where he lost the action on the ground that a physician not registered as a surgeon cannot recover fees for surgical practice.

There is an important article in the Russian organ, the *Golos*, on the Schleswig question. It strongly advocates the independence of Denmark, emphatically condemns any proposal that would give Germany the command of the Baltic, and says that even the raising of the question is dangerous to the peace of Europe.

A Spanish correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: The amount of indemnities lately recovered from the Spanish Government by Lord Derby, on account of the British subjects, amounts to £15,000, £7,000 of which was for the families of the English members of the Virginius crew, massacred at Puerto Rico.

So much has been said by the Radical Party in England of the high cost of education at the universities as an argument of their inutility except to persons of property, that an official investigation has recently been instituted. From this it appears that the necessary expenses of an Oxford student need not exceed £50 a year.

A new horticultural garden has been opened at St. Petersburg under imperial patronage. It is fifteen acres in extent, and is to be devoted principally to illustrate how native plants may be combined for tasteful and pretty decorations. One large portion is to be devoted to conifers, in order that there may be, even in Winter, green promenades.

The Jardin d'Acclimatation has just received two running oxen from the Island of Ceylon. They are of diminutive size, not larger than a very small donkey, but they are of great utility in that country. The mail service is performed by them. They are active, and bear great fatigue, and can travel a very considerable distance at a regular, rapid pace.

At Wisbeach, a few days ago, the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into English was commemorated by a dinner at the Working Men's Institute. Around the room were arranged machinery and types illustrating various stages of the art of printing, and some interesting manuscripts were also exhibited.

A German paper says: "Comparatively few seamen from the Prussian sea-board provinces remain a day longer than they are obliged in the German navy. Most of the older seamen, and especially the sub-officers, are natives of inland Germany, particularly Saxony, Silesia, and Brandenburg, and the majority, even of the superior officers, are also from the inland provinces. The maritime population in general, prefer the merchant service to the war navy."

A dissenting minister has been fined to the amount of $10 and costs by the barrister presiding in the Carnarvonshire Revision Court at Bangor, for sending in the claims of a large number of persons who had not the requisite qualifications for the franchise. Upward of 190 names had been sent in, the majority of which had to be expunged. The learned barrister remarked that it had evidently been done for political party purposes.

Mr. W. Rowlett writes to the *Times* from Leicester: "It may be interesting to many of your readers who, like myself, have long been admirers of Barry Cornwall's poetry, to know what I have just discovered—that the true name of the poet forms an anagram originating the *nom de plume* by which he has so long been distinguished, Peter Barry Cornwall being an exact transposition of Bryan Waller Procter."

A new Anglican church has just been consecrated in the Rue Stassart at Brussels. It is built in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century, of red bricks, with white stone facings and window-frames. The basement is of hard Lorraine stone. The interior contains a centre nave and two side naves, and is constructed of white Jouar stone. The church was built altogether by private subscriptions and donations, at a cost of about £6,000. A spire will be added to it. It will hold from 500 to 600 people.

In view of the following statement it may fairly be assumed that in one respect, at least, we are living in better times than those of our ancestors. Dr. A. Corlieu states in *La France Médicale* that he had occasion to search the registers of the Parish of Saint Antoine, preserved in the National Library. It was in the Cemetery of the Innocents, in that parish, that the dead bodies from the Hôtel Dieu were interred; and Dr. Corlieu has ascertained that during the first six months of 1694 the deaths in the hospital amounted to 11,696. In 1873, during the same space of time, the mortality amounted to 770 for 925 beds.

The Portuguese Government is about to make some very important additions to its naval power. Not many months ago the Cortes voted a sum of £370,000 for the construction of new ships of war, and Capt. Testa, a distinguished officer of the Portuguese Navy, was instructed to proceed directly to England and obtain the fullest information on the various types of vessels now building for the English Admiralty. The Government has finally resolved to build the following vessels, viz.: Two powerful corvettes, designed to carry six large guns at a high rate of speed, to be constructed on the system known as composite. These formidable ships have been intrusted to the care of Messrs. Green & Co., of Blackwall, the engines being supplied by Messrs. Penn & Sons, of Greenwich. Three gunboats have been intrusted to Laird & Co., of Birkenhead. One iron transport ship, designed to carry easily 800 soldiers, in addition to the crew, will be constructed by the firm of Denny Brothers, of Dunbarton, and a large iron-plated frigate is shortly to be put in hand by another private builder.

A good deal of attention, says a Sydney paper, is being given in Australia to the cultivation of the Angora goat. The hair is said to make a very good "mohair" fabric, but its quality depends very much upon the nature of the locality in which the animals are reared. Undulating prairies, with a good supply of pure water, are best adapted to the habits of this goat. In sandy, hilly districts it thrives admirably, but the hair is inferior and falls off very quickly. The flesh is excellent, and is preferred in some parts of Australia to the best mutton. The milk is of good quality, and yields a good supply of butter and cheese. The hair is worth about four shillings a pound, and one ram will yield about four pounds at each shearing; the best plan is to shear them twice a year, as this prevents the hair from falling off and from splitting; at each shearing it is about six inches long. Compared with the merino sheep, the Angora goat seems to have the advantage in the fact that the former produces only three and a half pounds of wool, worth two shillings and sixpence per pound, and that six sheep will eat as much as seven Angoras. These facts are important in view of the acclimatization of the Angora goat in this country.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA SONNAMBULA, (Italian Opera. Miss Emma Albani, Signor Benfratelli.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Kate Claxton, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MACBETH.—Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—MR. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MOORCROFT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Louis James, Miss Fanny Davenport,

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. J. H. Barnes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—JUST IN TIME—RAYMOND AND AGNES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. George Dawson—"Samuel Johnson."

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

It cost no little time and trouble to eject the old Tammany Ring from power. Will the people voluntarily restore that ring next Tuesday—with MORRISSEY in the place of TWEED, KELLY in the place of SWEENY, and TILDEN in the place of HOFFMAN? The same tree will assuredly produce the same fruits. It may be said that TILDEN is an honorable man—very likely. But did his "honor" prevent him from supporting TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and the rest of the well-known gang all through the successful part of their careers? He always valued "party" above the public. And why should anybody be sanguine enough to suppose that he will show greater firmness now?

The German Imperial Parliament was opened yesterday by the Emperor in person. The most important announcement of the speech from the throne referred to "the completion of the military system of the Empire" by the introduction of bills dealing with the *Landsturm*. It is believed that one of the chief provisions of these bills will be to subject every qualified able-bodied man under forty-two to the liability of being drafted into the Landwehr or first line of defense. This extension of the age of liability for active military service is calculated to place at the disposal of the Empire an army of at least 1,800,000 men. With the ability to wield a weapon of such tremendous power, it is gratifying to have the assurance of the Emperor that "any temptation to employ the united power of the Empire otherwise than for defense" is far from his mind.

A notable event in political affairs in China is the sudden downfall of Prince KUNG, who has so long been a power in that great empire. Late advices mention that the Prince, who has been reckoned a sort of Oriental BISMARCK, has been degraded and deprived of his rank. Latterly Prince KUNG has been at the head of the Tsung-li-yamen, or Foreign Office, and it is supposed that his fall is in some way connected with the discussion of Chinese relations with Japan, the Formosan difficulty having created great uneasiness at Peking. Prince KUNG was actual ruler of the empire from 1861 until last year, when the young Emperor Tung-chih became of age and assumed the government. When HIEN-FUNG, the father of the present sovereign, died in 1861, three Councilors of State seized upon the Government, proclaiming themselves and the Empress-mother joint regents. Prince KUNG, who was the brother of the late HIEN-FUNG, by a bold *coup d'état*, overthrew the regency and proclaimed himself and the Empress-mother in place of the usurpers, who were summarily beheaded. His reign succeeded the peace which, as Commissioner, he had concluded with the allies at Peking, and was wise, beneficent, and generally prosperous. His overthrow at this time, when the relations of foreign nations with China are in a critical condition, will be regarded with profound interest by diplomatists.

The extra day's racing which the American Jockey Club is to provide at Jerome Park on Saturday promises very excellent sport. The popular taste for steeple chases is to be liberally catered to by the supply of two of these exciting contests. Thirteen of the best "hurdlers" on the turf are entered for both races, and the contests ought to be the finest of the kind ever witnessed in the United States. In addition to these, there will be a selling race, for which there are three fair entries; a handicap race for which six famous horses have accepted the weights, and a hack race, with five entries, which will afford gentlemen riders an opportunity "to witch the world with noble horsemanship." It only needs good weather on Saturday to draw an immense crowd to Jerome Park.

During the month of August, 1871, the *World*, in defending the Tammany Ring against the overwhelming proofs of fraud which THE TIMES was publishing day after day, repeatedly asserted that the old Board of Supervisors was alone responsible for having approved the fraudulent claims, for the payment of which the City Treasury was tapped in less than two years to the extent of $9,789,482 16. "JIMMY" HAYES was a member of that "old board" from 1866 to 1870, so that there is no denying *his* connection with the TWEED gang. HAYES, in fact, was always a firm believer in the TWEED tactics, and retired with a fortune of a half a million of dollars. According to MORRISSEY's idea of morality, "JIMMY'S" fortune was obtained through his uncommon "smartness" in making a big haul out of a very small "stake." It is not surprising that MORRISSEY should believe his friend to be capable of doing still better, and that he wishes to give him a chance to try in the Register's office.

Gov. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, seems to bear a charmed life. In an encounter with a Major BURKE, in New-Orleans, yesterday, several shots were exchanged, but the Governor made an escape even less narrow than when COHEN shot at him some months ago. BURKE, who was the assailant in this case, was also uninjured. The frequency of these affairs is disgraceful, but probably New-Orleans people will feel most keenly the disgrace of such poor shooting.

Among the candidates for Assembly in this City, none deserve a heartier support than Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD. He is a gentleman of high character, of unusual ability, and thoroughly versed in the duties of public life. He would unquestionably be a credit to the District and to the City in the Legislature.

The splendid meeting of last evening does not look much as if the Republicans were going to allow the election to go by default. The gathering not only filled the great hall of the Cooper Union, but it formed in great numbers about the outside of the building. We have referred elsewhere to the speech of Gov. NOYES. That of Mr. CURTIS was also able, and was greeted with hearty applause. But we refer our readers to our full report for an account of the meeting, which cannot fail to interest.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

There are two theories afloat in regard to our next Governor, and as one or other of these theories is destined to be approved by the people within the next five days, it is as well to understand precisely what they are.

The first theory is that the Governor will be Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. The reasons which lead people to this conclusion are chiefly these: The Republican Party is not so popular as it used to be; the times are hard, and the party in power must suffer for it; everybody wants a change, even though the change should be for the worse; some Republican leaders have rendered themselves very unpopular, and they must be struck at over the head of Gen. DIX; Gen. GRANT may possibly desire to be re-elected, and the only way to prevent it is to defeat the Republican Party now. These are the principal, if not the whole, of the opinions and beliefs which encourage the anticipation that Mr. TILDEN will be the next Governor of this State.

It is quite clear that very few of them affect the main question, which the people would do well to consider, namely, would it be wise or prudent to put Mr. TILDEN and the party at his back into possession of the State? With regard to Mr. TILDEN personally, our readers know that we have always treated him with respect. Even when we were astounded by the tenacity with which he clung to the Tammany Ring, and urged him to cut loose from it, we constantly addressed him in a friendly tone. When the "organ" which he has now bought—the *World*—was assailing him as a "railroad politician," we endeavored to make out some sort of a case in his behalf. And when his nomination as Governor was opposed, we still said a good word for him. But whatever may be our feelings toward Mr. TILDEN, they do not extend to the crowd of supporters which we see at his back. He is but one man, after all—and on many trying occasions he has proved himself to be a very weak man. He is never willing to take any risks. When TWEED was powerful, Mr. TILDEN never ventured to cross his path. What stories TWEED himself could tell us on that subject if he chose to reveal the dark secrets which are hidden in his own breast! But TWEED, with all his bad points, has a virtue not known to many of the men who fawned upon him in the days of his prosperity, and who were among the first to kick him when he fell—and that is, the primitive virtue of fidelity to his friends, even though they may be faithless to him. He will not ruin other men, though he himself has been ruined. We, who have been among the foremost of his enemies, will at least do him the justice to admit that he is not so despicable a creature as the men of wealth and social position who cringed at his feet only a few short years ago, and who would be cringing before him now if he were as powerful as he was then. On the 28th of October, 1870—a year or more after we had openly denounced TWEED and his gang, and brought forward many proofs of their guilt—there was a Tammany ratification meeting held in this City. And who were the Vice-Presidents of that meeting? Let our readers glance over the files of the City papers of Oct. 29, 1870, and see for themselves. We have the list by us, copied from the *World* itself; and if we were to reprint it here it would startle the City. How much worse was TWEED than the men who enabled him to become what he was?

Now these same men are behind Mr. TILDEN. There is no change, except a change for the worse. AUGUSTUS SCHELL "indorsed" "JIMMY HAYES" last Tuesday, and so did the great Democratic assemblage which met to help Mr. TILDEN in his canvass. And who is HAYES? He is a man, even according to the admissions of Democrats themselves, who was privy to all the robberies of the Tammany Ring. Tammany is true to its traditions. Does anybody suppose that it will be false to them should it succeed next Tuesday?

The second theory about our next Governor is that Gen. DIX will be elected. There is no man in the City or State or Union who can truthfully utter a word against him. Mr. TILDEN, to his lasting disgrace, has caused him to be denounced because he is—a gentleman. Yet there were times when no man was thought the worse of as Governor of this State on that account. Gen. DIX has, at any rate, done his duty faithfully toward the whole body of the people. He has studied no particular interest or class. No man finds fault with him. He has been a thoroughly honest and upright Governor, executing the laws impartially, protecting the public, never swerving from the strict path of duty. He has not been the slave of party. We shall never have a better Governor than he has made, though the State may last a thousand years. And yet we are told that he *must* be defeated because—because of what? It is hard to find an intelligible answer. Some people say, "Because Gen. GRANT wants a third term." But Gen. DIX has emphatically repudiated all connection with any such crazy scheme. No one seriously believes that he ever gave it the slightest encouragement. Gen. DIX was never even a strict party candidate. He was and is entitled to the support of every honest man in the community, and the independence which he has shown during the past two years ought alone to secure his re-election.

If Gen. DIX should be defeated, it will be impossible to deny that the cause of good and honest government is no longer popular with the people. Tammany—as represented by JOHN MORRISSEY, JOHN KELLY, and JIMMY HAYES—will have triumphed. Mr. TILDEN was not able to prevent the robberies of the old Tammany Ring—he will be far less able to resist the schemes and intrigues of the new Ring. The people will at least vote for their Chief Magistrate of the State with their eyes open. We still hope to be spared the humiliation of seeing them deliberately march up to the polls and voting for JOHN MORRISSEY and JOHN KELLY, with Mr. TILDEN in the foreground.

THE REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The importance of electing good men to the next Board of Aldermen cannot be overestimated. For the first time in the recent history of the City the legislative functions of the corporation will be vested solely in that Board. Should the constitutional amendments be ratified by the people, the powers of local governing bodies will be increased in proportion to the lessened ability of the State Legislature to interfere with them. The natural tendency of reform in our Municipal administration is to break down the irresponsible exercise of power with which Ring legislation clothed the Executive departments, and to subject them to the closer scrutiny and supervision of a legislative body proceeding directly from the people. The public will support such a tendency just in proportion to the fitness displayed by the Board of Aldermen to wield more extensive powers than those at present intrusted to them. Whether we view the position of the next Board of Aldermen in relation to the important functions which it must discharge, or to its influence in restoring a more capable and honest system of self-government to this City, the necessity of choosing the very best men who are presented as candidates is equally pressing.

Partisan considerations apart, there can be no question about the immense superiority in point of character and intelligence of the Republican as compared with the Tammany nominees for seats in the Board of Aldermen. On the Democratic side we have keepers of corner groggeries, selling liquors without a license in open violation of law, like Messrs. GUNTZER, LYSAGHT, HARNEY and SEERY; men who were servile tools of the Tweed Ring, like Messrs. GROSS, SHANDLEY, and COLE; and obscure and ignorant ward politicians like nearly all the other eight nominees. On the other side, we have a man of trained intelligence and acknowledged legal eminence in Ex-Judge HOWLAND, a young lawyer of character and promise in Mr. FOSTER, representatives of great commercial interests in Mr. KUHNE and Mr. H. C. ROBINSON, a representative of the solid and respectable class of German tradesmen in Mr. BADEN, men who can already point to an unblemished record in local business in Aldermen VANCE, BILLINGS, and MORRIS, and Assistant Alderman SIMONSON, and one who has proved a trustworthy member of Assembly in Mr. DEANE. The rest of the Republican nominees are men who fairly represent the intelligence and respectability of their districts, and to whom the discussion of the vast and varied interests of a City like this might be intrusted without their fellow-citizens having cause to be either ashamed or indignant at the result.

Everybody who owns property in New-York, everybody who pays rent for house or store in the City, can be made poorer by the schemes of a corrupt majority in the Board of Aldermen. They can originate street-opening jobs which will result in ruinous assessments; they can conspire with favored contractors to rob the City by setting aside the provision for letting out public work after public competition, and they can open the door to a multitude of pavement and armory swindles, all of which must, in the long run, come out of the pockets of the community at large. The Board of Aldermen is not a body in which a man's politics enters very largely into the conduct of public business. But it is a place where experience, intelligence, and character ought to be strenuously insisted on. The Republican nominees are men not only calculated to bring out the full vote of their own party, but also fitted to enlist the support of the Democrats who have something to lose by the domination of ignorant and corrupt demagogues. There is not an intelligent Democrat in this City who would put a dollar in a commercial corporation managed by a Board of Directors composed of the Tammany nominees for Aldermen. Is it not a monstrous outrage to seek to intrust to a set of rumsellers and low political hacks the direction of the affairs of a municipal corporation spending fifty millions a year, and representing real and personal property of an actual value of more than two thousand millions of dollars? If respectable men, without distinction of party, cannot contrive to keep the Tammany delegation in the Board of Aldermen in a minority, they need hardly complain if they are made to pay pretty dearly for the jobs which will be the inevitable consequence of putting the new Ring fully in power. There are men nominated by KELLY and MORRISSEY as Aldermen of New-York City whom the latter gentleman would hardly trust to run a pool-stand. There are very few of them whom any mercantile house would not contemptuously reject were they presented as candidates for the position of clerk or porter. It is not so very long ago since we saw the results of filling our Aldermanic Boards with men who had graduated from the ranks of bartenders or corner loafers. Political experience must be a plant of exceedingly slow growth if the electors of New-York are disposed to renew that experiment.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCE.

At the great meeting last evening the principal speech was made by Ex-Gov. NOYES, of Ohio, who gave special attention to the issues on which the recent elections in his own State and in Indiana were carried. Gov. NOYES is a speaker who is always listened to with respect. In discussion he is logical and straightforward, and usually very thorough, and his statement, last evening, of the positions taken by the Democrats and Republicans, respectively, was very clear. His testimony is valuable, because he comes immediately from the scene of the struggle, because he took an active part in it, and because he is well known as peculiarly candid and fair in his treatment of political opponents. Most of us knew already what the Democratic platforms contained—that they declared the five-twenty bonds payable in legal tenders at the time of their issue; that they denounced the law of 1869, which pledged their payment in gold; that they called for the taxation of United States bonds; that they favored the payment of the customs in part in paper money; that they demanded an inflation of the currency, and the substitution of legal-tenders for national bank-notes. And these doctrines were advocated by the Democratic speakers, and by the Democratic journals, in the campaign from which Gov. NOYES has just come. There can be no doubt that they are the favorite doctrines of a large and powerful section of the Democratic Party. Their advocates, if that party is successful, will claim for them the prestige of having first broken down the ascendency of the Republicans in the West. Nothing can prevent their exerting great influence over the course of a Democratic Administration if, in a moment of folly, the people should allow the Government to fall into such hands.

It is noteworthy that the Democratic leaders in this part of the country treat the position of their friends and allies in the West very gingerly. They dare not entirely repudiate it, and they only partly endeavor to explain it away. The most they hope to do is, by misrepresenting a portion of the Ohio and Indiana ideas, and making violent protestation of their own notions, to convey the impression that the late Democratic victories did *not* mean inflation and repudiation. But obviously they did. The Ohio and Indiana platforms not only advanced these notions distinctly, but they underlie each of the half dozen financial propositions contained in the platforms. Taxation of the bonds is only another form of repudiation. The law under which the bonds were issued distinctly exempted them from taxation. That law entered into the contract on which the money was borrowed by the nation and loaned by its creditors. To repeal it now would be just as much a violation of the compact as to refuse to pay the bonds at all. Taxing bonds is, indeed, no new form of rascality. It has been proposed and indirectly carried out by Austria; it was suggested, after the struggle of 1859 in Italy, and scornfully rejected; it has been put in practice by that most shifty and reckless of money-borrowers, Spain; and its revival in Democratic platforms was perhaps suggested by its introduction under the most contemptible of European Governments. Again, levying the Customs dues in paper would be a thinly-disguised form of repudiation. It, too, would be a breaking of the contract; for the law, at the time of the issue of the bonds, promised that the duties on Customs should be collected in gold, and set apart for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds. If our legal-tender notes were redeemable in coin, of course it could make no difference whether we kept to the letter of this provision or not. But so long as our paper is worth only about ninety-one cents to the dollar, we have no right to disregard it. In the same way we might point out the various modes by which the Democrats propose to inflate the currency—by direct issues, by replacing the national bank-notes with greenbacks, &c. But this is not necessary. Whatever may be pretended concerning the opinion of Ohio and Indiana Democrats on the question of repudiation, no one would undertake for a moment to deny that it is very nearly unanimous and very strong on the subject of inflation.

If our Western or our Eastern Democratic friends suppose that in "paltering in a double sense" with the bonds, they are only betraying odious foreign capitalists who ensnared us into borrowing their money during the war, they are fearfully mistaken. In the first place, the foreign holders of bonds are not, in the main, those who are commonly known as capitalists, but persons who have invested comparatively small savings. Great capitalists who have from time to time taken our bonds in the foreign markets, have not taken them to keep but to sell, and they have sold them mostly to those who are dependent on the interest from them for a portion of a usually moderate income. These investments have generally been made on the recommendation of friends living in this country, and the bonds are, therefore, in a peculiar sense the pledge of the nation.

But by no means all of the bonds are held abroad, even by this class. Our entire foreign indebtedness is estimated by Mr. YOUNG, of the Bureau of Statistics, at twelve hundred millions of dollars. Our bonded indebtedness, bearing interest in coin, is about seventeen hundred and twenty-four millions. If all our foreign debt were represented by Government bonds, we should still have over five hundred millions of Government bonds left in the hands of our own people. But a great part of our foreign debt is in railroad, State, municipal, and mining corporation bonds. Supposing these to make up only one-half, we would then have only six hundred millions of Government bonds abroad, and this amount cannot be increased to more than eight hundred and fifty millions. It is perfectly certain, therefore, that at least half of our bonds are held at home. And by whom are they held? In part by the national banks, but in greater part, also, by the savings banks, by administrators, guardians, and trustees—in trust for widows and orphans—and by those who have sought in them a safe investment for comparatively small earnings or savings. There are, as every one must know who is familiar with the habits of our people, hundreds of farmers, of mechanics, of single women and widows, and of professional men throughout the country, the greater part of whose small fortune is invested in United States bonds. Upon precisely this class would fall the heaviest burden of the swindling proposed by the Democrats. Less than half the bonds held in the United States are held by national banks, and were the Democrats to carry out their plan of taxing the bonds, it is the classes we have mentioned that would be taxed. Foreign bond-holders would escape entirely, of course. Some other means of robbing them would have to be devised; but there is no reason to suppose that Democratic ingenuity would not prove equal to the task.

THE TAMMANY CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

Had the Tammany candidate for Mayor of this City, Mr. WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, continued to devote his attention exclusively to the business of dealer in precious stones, he would have escaped the notoriety which the association with a gang of unscrupulous politicians has given him. Had Tammany taken him up even at the eleventh hour as a "brilliant" ornament to a weak ticket, all that could be said of him would be that in a moment of weakness he had been tempted into bad company. But we regret to say that no honest excuse can be offered for the appearance of Mr. WICKHAM in the rôle of factotum to KELLY and MORRISSEY. On the contrary, it has to be said of him that he has labored unceasingly, at a sacrifice of principle, in order—as Mr. MORRISSEY would say—to "train" up to the standard required by the bosses.

How long Mr. WICKHAM has been what is called an "active politician" we cannot say. He has not been heard of as a hard worker at primaries, or as a distributor of "regular" tickets on election day. In fact, to be accurate, the first we heard of him was in the Fall of 1871, when so many neglected patriots came out of the seclusion of private life to play the then popular part of Reformer. He was a busy worker at the great Reform meeting which was the first fruit of the persistent attacks of a certain journal upon TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and their follow-thieves of the Tammany Ring. He figured so prominently in the Reform cause that he was named among the Vice Presidents of the meeting. He then speedily acquired the habit of denouncing TWEED & Co. and the political organization owned by that eminent firm. He would have no compromise, would sink with the Reform ship rather than surrender. In short, he was a thorough-paced Reformer. So earnest was he that all who wavered in the good work, after having heard his arguments in ordinary conversation, went to the front immediately.

When the Apollo Hall Party was in its palmy days, Mr. WICKHAM, from being an humble laborer in the ranks, was quickly advanced to the position of a leader. He was elected Chairman, and held that post until August, 1872. In the meantime KELLY and MORRISSEY were hard at work *reforming* the Tammany Hall Democracy after the overwhelming defeat of its chief candidates in 1871. After the nomination of the late Mr. GREELEY for the Presidency by the Baltimore Democratic Convention, Tammany began to feel a sort of brotherly love for the Apollo outcasts, and expressed a desire to have committees appointed from both organizations to confer in regard to a united indorsement of the nominees. It was then that Mr. WICKHAM really began to give his associates an insight into his true character. KELLY wrote him a most respectful note, to be read before his party, and he was proceeding to perform the duty with as much unction as possible when Mr. Sheriff O'BRIEN jumped from his chair and declared that he should not be permitted to proceed any further with the reading. He charged Mr. WICKHAM with underhanded dealing with Tammany. The latter was indignant, and there and then offered his resignation as Chairman, which later on—Mr. O'BRIEN's charges not having been disproved—was unanimously accepted. Mr. WICKHAM afterward took occasion to state that he despised those who even suggested that he was capable of trying to [illegible] the enemy.

But in spite of all the "indignation" and the "high" words, and references to "honor" and "respect," Mr. WICKHAM finally justified the strong language of Mr. O'BRIEN by going over to Tammany, as it might be said, body and soul. He became the intimate of KELLY, the man whom he tried to serve at the expense of betraying his political associates, and has since been in training to fill a position to suit two of the most unsavory politicians the City has ever produced. This is the sort of man who is put forward as worthy to represent the respectable classes; as the man against whom not one word of a derogatory character can be truthfully said. This is the man whom the ward politicians speak of as so much of an improvement upon Mayor HAVEMEYER that "the world will know of it," whatever that means; and finally, this is the man who is said to be too conscientious to permit himself to be used, like OAKEY HALL, as the mere catspaw of a nest of scheming politicians.

In the heat of the discussion concerning the relative merits of the rival candidates for Governor, Mr. WICKHAM's very suspicious record should not be lost sight of. All who value straightforwardness, dignity, and honesty in a candidate for the office of Mayor should vote against him.

"COLONEL" WILLIS.

The so-called "Colonel" WILLIS pretends to reply to the imputations upon his character which are contained in his own affidavit. Unfortunately, his memory seems to be very little better than his morals. Let us see what it is that WILLIS now urges in his own behalf.

1. He says that it is true he collected a client's money in March and did not pay it over. But he alleges as a reason that he could not find his client. Yet he admits that he did not then pay him, but gave a note, which in its turn he did not pay. WILLIS gave that client a promise to pay part in ten days from Oct. 15, and part in twenty days. He says he was arrested before the first installment became due, but the papers say that he was not arrested till Oct. 28, or three days after the first installment matured.

2. WILLIS says he had a claim upon the money; but his own agreement, dated Oct. 15, proves that he had collected "the just and full sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, which said sum I hereby acknowledge to be justly due to said MCMICHAEL upon such collection, *without offset or charge from me.*" In what position does this admission leave WILLIS?

3. He asserts that he was arrested on an *ex parte* affidavit, and promptly discharged by Judge SUTHERLAND. It is sufficient to say that the records of the court show that he was arrested Oct. 28, that he remained in jail until Nov. 17 before he even took the preliminary steps for a discharge, and that he was not discharged till Dec. 11.

4. He claims to have received some support in the past, when his record was not known, and gives that as a reason why he should be supported now that his record is known.

Will the people of the Eleventh District send him to Congress after these admissions and statements? If so, they will have to thank nobody but themselves for the disgrace which will rest upon them.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mlle. Albani sings in "La Sonnambula" at the Academy of Music this evening. At the matinée to-morrow "Il Trovatore" will be repeated.... The first public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society this season may be attended at the Academy of Music this afternoon.... Mr. Thomas' public rehearsal for his first symphony concert occurs at Steinway Hall Thursday afternoon next.... Mr. William Edwards, who has been playing at the Bowery Theatre during the week, in the drama entitled "Just in Time," will benefit by this evening's performance.

OBITUARY.

WHITING GRISWOLD.

Mr. Whiting Griswold, who died yesterday, aged sixty years, at his home in Greenfield, Conn., had been for thirty years and more one of the most active and influential citizens of Western Massachusetts. In law, in politics, in the temperance agitation, and in antiquarian pursuits he had occupied a prominent position. He first became known in political life in the time of the famous Massachusetts coalition, when he was chosen to the Senate of that State, as a Democrat, from Franklin County, and assisted in the election of Mr. Boutwell as Governor and Mr. Sumner as Senator. From the Democratic Party he passed into the Republican Party, but subsequently severed his connection with it. His latest publication was a review of the history of the legal Bar of Franklin and Hampshire Counties, delivered two years ago, on the occasion of completing a new court-house at Greenfield.

W. H. RINEHART.

Private dispatches received in Baltimore yesterday from Rome announce the death at that city of Mr. William H. Rinehart, the distinguished American sculptor. A Baltimore paper, speaking of the deceased gentleman, says: "Since Mr. Rinehart returned to Rome, after his visit to Maryland last year, he had fallen into ill-health. With fame in his art fully reached, he found himself latterly overcrowded with orders for specimens of his skill, including busts of many of our prominent citizens, and had determined to forego his usual Summer recreation and remain in Rome to endeavor to fill those orders, but, by advice of his physician, he retired to the watering-place at Soden, in Germany, where he sojourned for some time. He had written to friends in Baltimore that he was considerably better, but it was at the same time understood that his lungs were diseased. Mr. Rinehart was in the very zenith of his fame and in the prime of life. It will be of interest to note that Mr. Rinehart had completed over 100 statues and busts since residing in Europe, and had enough orders to occupy him fully four years. Some Baltimoreans recently returned from Europe state that he is acknowledged to be one of the best sculptors on the Continent. Among his latest works are an 'Atlanta' for Dr. Keener, and an 'Endymion' for Mr. John W. Garrett. He had also recently finished and sent to this country admirably-executed busts of Messrs. S. Teackle Wallis, A. S. Abell, W. W. Corcoran, and Dr. William Whitridge; also of Mr. Thomas A. Scott, wife, and sister; Mr. Ridgely, of Hampton, and children; Mr. Henry E. Johnston, wife, and children, and Miss Walters."

PAST GRAND MASTER JOHN H. ANTHON.

John H. Anthon died yesterday at his residence at Cooperstown, N. Y., of brain disease. He was a native of this City, and was forty-two years of age at the time of his death. His father, a distinguished lawyer, was a brother of the late Prof. Charles Anthon, of Columbia College. The deceased practiced the profession of his father, and was a member of the law firm of Anthon & Leeds of this City. His brother, Gen. William H. Anthon, is now practicing law in New-York and is well known as a prominent Republican. When A. Oakey Hall was District Attorney the deceased acted as one of his assistants. He was a man of high culture, an eloquent speaker, and on many occasions took an active part in politics. He was a Democrat, but always identified himself with that portion of the party in favor of reform. When the Citizens' Association was a powerful element in City politics, he was a member of that organization, and was at one time nominated for Mayor by the People's Reform Party. Mr. Anthon was more popular in the Masonic Order than [illegible] did much to promote its [illegible] As a mark of the respect and esteem in which he was held by his brethren he was elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order of the State of New-York, an office which he held during the years of 1870 and 1871. About a year ago he made a voyage to Europe, and since his return has resided in the interior of the State. Mr. Anthon leaves a wife, but no children. His funeral will take place at Cooperstown, where he died, on Sunday next. He will be buried with Masonic honors, and the various lodges of the State will doubtless take appropriate action.

OBITUARY NOTES.

James H. Causten died in Washington on Wednesday night, in his eighty-seventh year. He was Consul for Chili and Equador a long time at Washington, and widely known as the persevering agent for the French spoliation claims.

The wife of James G. Holland, connected with the Washington office of the New-York Associated Press, died yesterday in Washington.

THE COTTON CROP.

REPORT FOR OCTOBER OF THE NEW-ORLEANS EXCHANGE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29.—The Cotton Exchange Committee on Statistics and Information submit the following crop report for October:

Louisiana—Our letters from this State date from the 14th to the 23d inclusive; slight frost only reported in one parish, Tongipaha. The weather is universally represented as favorable, and very favorable. A little over one-half of the crop is reported as having been picked, and with the continuance of favorable weather the crop will be picked out by the last of November or the first of December. The yield, as compared with last year, will be somewhat greater. Our answers to this inquiry, are averaging an increase of nearly ten per cent. The staple has been injured by the dry weather, which, at the same time, has enabled the crop to be picked cleaner and brighter.

For Mississippi thirty-one letters from twenty counties report little or no injury to cotton plant from frost. The weather is almost unexceptionably favorable. From one-half to two-thirds of the crop has been picked, and with good weather the picking will be finished between the 15th and 20th of November. The majority of the reports estimate a decrease in the yield, as compared with last year, of about twenty-five per cent. Most of the reports complain of the quality of the crop, the lint being light and short, and consequently a less than usual yield of lint from the gin is had from a stated quantity of seed cotton.

Arkansas—Universally favorable weather for picking is reported by all of our correspondents. The frost of the 13th and 14th inst. seems to have done but slight damage, on account of the forwardness of the crop.

Picking progresses rapidly, one-half or two-thirds of the crop being reported already housed, and the finish is expected on Nov. 1 for uplands, and before Christmas for bottom lands.

The unprecedented drought of the past season has evidently injured the crop to such an extent that the finest picking season will not repair the damages.

According to our correspondence, the yield is estimated at from twenty-five to sixty-six per cent., the decrease average being forty-one per cent., as compared with last season, although it is expected that the late planting in the river bottoms will be better than at present represented.

THE INDIANS.

THE WAR IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY—OPERATIONS OF MAJOR SCHOFIELD AND CAPT. CARPENTER'S COLUMNS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The following dispatch was received at head-quarters to-day:

WICHITA AGENCY, Indian Territory.

The Indian war in this nation is rapidly collapsing. Gen. Davidson reports through scouts that Major Schofield with his column has captured on Elk Creek sixty-nine Noconee warriors and 200 ponies. This party is of the worst character, and is accompanied by their families. I met Capt. Carpenter to-day in hot pursuit of a large party of Kiowas who are trying to get to Fort Sill to surrender before he can overtake them. He had been in pursuit two days. The party is thought to be Lone Wolf's.

(Signed,) PHIL. SHERIDAN,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

THE INDIANS IN MEXICO TO BE REMOVED TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Oct. 28.—Mr. Ingalls, agent for the civilized Indians, arrived here last night and assumed the duties of his new position. H. M. Atkinson, Special Commissioner of the Interior Department, leaves to-night with a delegation of Kickapoo Indians for a point near Monterey, Mexico, for the purpose of removing to the Indian Territory about 300 Kickapoos now in Mexico. These Indians are about 500 miles in the interior.

AID FOR THE NEBRASKA SUFFERERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 29.—The committee appointed yesterday reported plans to-day to the Chamber of Commerce for rendering aid to the Nebraska sufferers. They recommend the appointment of a man in the Chamber to receive contributions, and that the Pastors of the various churches be requested to take up collections for the purpose; and that the people of the neighboring towns, desiring to contribute, should do so to the President of the Chamber of Commerce. They further recommend that an office be established to receive and store clothing contributed, and that a committee to solicit donations, and correspond with Gen. Ord, be appointed. The Chamber of Commerce adopted the report and appointed the committee.

RAILROAD COMPANY ELECTION.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 29.—At the annual meeting of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Company at Norwalk to-day, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: R. P. Flower, H. H. Hollister, W. C. Street, W. K. James, James W. Hyatt, Orrin Benedict, L. P. Hoyt, D. P. Nichols, E. S. Tweedy. The board then elected the following officers: President, R. P. Flower, of New-York City; Vice President, James W. Hyatt, of Norwalk, Conn.; Superintendent, John W. Bacon, of Danbury, Conn.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. Williams, of Danbury, Conn.; Executive Committee, W. C. Street, H. H. Hollister, and Orrin Benedict; Auditing Committee, D. P. Nichols, Edgar S. Tweedy, and L. P. Hoyt.

NEWS FROM THE MOUNTED POLICE EXPEDITION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 29.—The Minister of Justice has just received telegraphic information, by way of Fort Garry, of the arrival on the 11th inst., in fifteen days from Milk River, at Fort Qu Apple, of Col. French, with that portion of the mounted-police force en route for head-quarters at Fort Pelly, where they will be stationed for the Winter. The detachment in question averaged a twenty-five miles march per day, and had splendid weather. They hoped to reach Fort Pelly in five or six days afterward, and have probably reached their destination by this time.

CUBAN FINANCES—THE GOLD PREMIUM.

A Havana letter, of the 24th inst., says: "It has been reported that the Madrid Government has telegraphed Concha disapproving of the five per cent. tax on capital, and ordering him not to enforce its collection. This report has no doubt been the cause of the sudden rise in gold. It is said that the tax on income is to be increased from ten per cent. to twenty per cent. instead of enforcing the tax on capital, and that an export duty is to be levied on sugar, as follows: $5, gold, per box; and $15, gold, per hogshead. These are, however, only rumors.

FUNERAL OF REV. GEORGE STROBEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 29.—The funeral of Rev. George Strobel took place this morning at St. Mary's Catholic Church where he had been the Pastor for twenty-five years. After the impressive ceremonies in the church, which was draped in black, the remains were deposited in a vault in the burial ground in the rear of the church.

THE REPORT OF DALRYMPLE'S FAILURE CONTRADICTED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 29.—The rumor that Oliver Dalrymple, the great wheat farmer, has failed and made an assignment is pronounced by Mr. Dalrymple himself to be entirely without foundation.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS — CONCHA'S TOUR—THE CRY FOR TROOPS—IMPORTED AMUSEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874.

Noticing quite a crowd last Monday afternoon under the arches in front of the Captain General's palace, I made my way through it, and found that the centre of attraction consisted of two insurgents who had recently surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Villa Clara. They were induced to take this step, it is said, by the Lieutenant of the "Guardia Civil," Don Pedro Davara. Their names are Fernando Socarras and Rivera. Ignacio Bellone, who for the past twenty or more years, has been engaged in every political disturbance and has lived the life of a bandit, hiding in the woods from the pursuit of the authorities, has also given himself up. Socarras and Rivera were brought to Havana and presented to the Captain General. Both are fine-looking men, about forty and thirty years of age respectively, and are remarkable for the extreme length of their hair and beards, which fall over their shoulders and reach to their waists. When they surrendered they both had the best of weapons—the finest *machetes*, revolvers, and breech-loading rifles. While waiting in the palace court-yard to be received by the Captain General, so great did the curiosity of the crowd become that they were escorted into the guard-room to save them from possible harm.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S TOUR.

The Captain General, in accordance with his declared intention to make a tour through the interior and see for himself the condition of affairs, left the city on the 22d. His project is to visit the towns on the coast, the Cinco Villas, and the districts of Moron and Remedios; to inspect both the military *trochas*, and, after an extended trip along the whole military line, to last fifteen or twenty days, to visit Trinidad, and thence return to Havana. Special telegrams are published concerning the progress of his journey, and the last was to the effect that he had reached Remedios. The morning he left quite a large deputation of the city authorities, distinguished citizens and railroad officials, with several brass bands and a detachment of volunteers, were at the Regla station to see him off. A special train had been provided. His Excellency made his appearance mounted on a spirited horse, and was accompanied by his Aids de Camp, by officers of his staff, and by detachments of volunteers. After a little lunch the party left. During Concha's absence the Segundo Cabo, Gen. Vargas, will discharge the ordinary routine duties of the office. A circular from the political Secretary has been forwarded to the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of the places Concha is to visit, enjoining the local authorities to go to no expense and make no demonstrations on his account. The visit, it is expected, will open the eyes of the Captain General to the way in which military operations are conducted in the interior. It is supposed to be purely a military tour of inspection.

THE CRY FOR TROOPS.

The Casino Español has sent a telegram to Don Manuel Calvo, their agent, and the agent of the Spanish party in Madrid, thanking him for his efforts toward the recruitment and forwarding of the needed reinforcements for Cuba, and requesting him to thank in its name the Duke Della Torre and Minister Sagasta for their generous offers. It also asks him to state that it considers it highly necessary that the reinforcements should arrive during the month of November. Rather cool for the Casino, this! But the following has been received in reply from Calvo: "Casino, Havana: I have received your telegram; will attend to your request and will do all in my power, and send you news of the result. All will be well. CALVO." This assurance that all will be well has been received with great delight, as it is read to mean that the troops will soon arrive, and that Spain is determined to spare no sacrifice to retain control of this island. The Government is undoubtedly keeping its promise regarding the forwarding of troops. The last mail steamer, Antonio Lopez, brought over 538 soldiers and a number of officers; the Comillas touched at Nuevitas and landed 1,000. Advices have been received that the mail steamer which left Santander on the 15th brings 900 more, and a special steamer to leave the 26th will bring 500 more. The volunteers of the first draft returned on the 21st from their seven months' service.

AN OPERA BOUFFE SEASON.

The French Opera Bouffe Company, imported by Messrs. Grau & Chizzola, have opened the season at the Tacon Theatre to a very full and enthusiastic house. This kind of performance is much liked by the Havanese, and the season will undoubtedly be successful.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER BURDETT—THE HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTION LAWS—INDIANS AS SETTLERS — LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Commissioner Burdett, of the General Land Office, in his annual report, now submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, concurs heartily with the recommendations made by his predecessor for a consolidation of the existing Homestead and Pre-emption laws. He says the experience of every year confirms the conclusion long since reached that the machinery of the Pre-emption laws furnished ready means of fraud, and ought, for that reason, to be changed, while the now well-settled policy of holding the public domain for the benefit of actual and productive use, may well be aided by the certainty and simplicity incident to a single method of disposal, as contemplated by the proposed legislation. He calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of repealing the law requiring claimants of confirmed private land claims to defray the cost of the survey of their claims. Such legislation, he says, is now urgently needed, as it would enable this office, at once, to cause the segregation of the private from the public lands, and thereby bring into market a region of country now unlawfully monopolized, under undefined grants from foreign Governments. Legislation is also recommended, having in view the abolishing of the present very unsatisfactory system of adjudicating private land claims in the Territories of New-Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona, and adopting a system something similar to that which was established for California. Commissioner Burdett, in this report, discusses the interesting question of the right of Indians to acquire title to public lands after they have abandoned tribal relations. He quotes from a decision of Hon. J. D. Cox, when Secretary of the Interior, in February, 1870, in accordance with which the General Land Office issued a circular of instructions to Registers and Receivers extending the right of homestead entry to Indians who brought themselves within the conditions laid down in that decision. Under this authority a number of this class of persons have availed themselves of the privilege offered, and their entries are awaiting the final proof.

It is now learned that the question of the status of such individual Indians as may elect to abandon their tribal relationship to the question of citizenship has, though not in any manner having connection with the administration of the affairs of this office, been again brought to the attention of the department, and that a decision has been reached, by Secretary Delano, in all respects opposite to that on which the present practice is based. Entertaining no doubt whatever of the correctness of the later decision, Commissioner Burdett says he shall feel compelled to revoke the circular of April 1, 1870, and to hold for cancellation all entries of this class now pending, unless Congress shall by appropriate legislation give them validity. He further says that, "on the invitation of this office, these persons have been induced to renounce their tribal relations, with all attendant privileges and benefits. They should not now be deprived of the equivalent offered. I, therefore, recommend that such legislation be had as shall give validity to all homestead entries which, otherwise being found in accordance with law, are subject to be defeated on account of the Indian descent of the claimant; and I venture the suggestion that the Homestead laws be so amended as to invest this class of persons with the full rights of participation in their benefits on their severance of the tribal relation and relinquishment of benefits incident thereto. To such as have given the problem of Indian civilization and citizenship careful study, it has long been manifest that a chief obstacle to the advancement of the race is found in the system of ownership in common of all landed property claimed by the tribe, and the consequent absence of all those inducements to frugality and industry incident to the methods of our tenures, and which are the foundation of our material civilization. The processes of the Homestead law present the exact schooling required to correct the vicious system prevailing among the tribes from their earliest history. It corrects the roving instincts by requiring a residence in the same place for five years, it enforces habits of industry by the requirement of improvement and cultivation of the land, and must result in that added self-respect and consequent capacity for usefulness which ownership brings with it. Such an observance of the provisions of the Homestead law as would be evidenced by the grant of a patent might well answer any necessary conditions of naturalization and furnish the best possible test of the capacity for citizenship. It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be well and just not only to provide that the homestead privilege be extended in the manner before suggested, but that the receipt of a patent issued under the Homestead law shall entitle the holder to all the right of a citizen of the United States.

DEMOCRATIC LAW-BREAKERS.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET WHO DELIBERATELY SET THE LAWS AT DEFIANCE.

J. W. Guntzer, Tammany Hall candidate for Alderman at large, keeps a wine saloon at No. 146 East Fourteenth street; sells in violation of law and without a license.

Patrick Lysaght, Tammany Hall candidate for Alderman from the Fourth Senatorial District, keeps a liquor store at No. 514 Pearl and one at No. 57 Centre street; sells at both places in violation of law and without a license.

John Keenan, Tammany Hall candidate for Assembly for the Twelfth Assembly District, keeps a liquor store at No. 197 Avenue C, and one at No. 423 East Tenth street; sells at both places in violation of law and without a license.

Charles Reilly, Tammany Hall candidate for Assembly from the Fourth Assembly District, keeps a liquor store at No. 303 Front street; sells in violation of law and without a license.

William P. Kirk, Tammany Hall candidate for Assembly from the Second Assembly District, keeps a liquor store at No. 17 New Bowery; sells in violation of law and without a license.

Thomas P. Wild, Independent Democrat, candidate for Assembly from the Second Assembly District, keeps a liquor store at No. 94 New Chambers street; sells in violation of law and without a license.

William Harney, Tammany Hall candidate for Alderman from the Fifth Senatorial District, keeps a liquor store at No. 206 Varick street; sells in violation of law and without a license.

Peter Seery, Tammany Hall candidate for Alderman from the Seventh Senatorial District, keeps a liquor store at Third avenue, corner Thirty-eighth street; sells in violation of law and without a license.

E. Brucks, Independent Democrat, candidate for Alderman from the Seventh Senatorial District, keeps a lager-beer saloon on Eighth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; sells in violation of law and without a license.

Matthew Patten, Independent Democrat, candidate for Assembly from the Sixth Assembly District, sells liquors at No. 378 Grand street, in violation of law and without a license.

Ambrose O'Neill, Independent Democrat, candidate for Alderman from the Fourth Senatorial District, sells liquors at No. 133 Mott street, No. 341 East Eleventh street, and at No. 340 East Thirty-sixth street—sells at all of these places in violation of law and without a license.

Patrick Myhan, Independent Democrat, candidate for Alderman from the Seventh Senatorial District, sells liquors at No. 377 First avenue, in violation of law and without a license.

THE CONTEST FOR THE REGISTERSHIP.

Perhaps the most daring feature of the local campaign is personified in James Hayes, the Tammany candidate for Register. The earlier records of that monument of iniquity and corruption—the new Court-house—should have sealed his fate long before this. They stamp him as a whitewasher of exorbitant contracts, which led to the more colossal frauds for which his patron, William M. Tweed, is now suffering in the Penitentiary. The facts are too transparent to admit of question. Hayes was a member of the old Board of Supervisors in 1863, and while holding that office his colleague, Smith Ely, Jr., who has stooped to a nomination for Congress from a body which he then denounced as thieves, charged the organization with scandalous extravagance and jobbery in connection with contracts for iron and other materials for the building. Ex-Mayor Gunther, who held office in 1864, made like charges, and fortified them with numerous facts. Hayes and his associates were silent until at last they were compelled to make an investigation, but only after the lapse of three years—and it ended in a whitewashing report which was signed by the Tammany candidate for Register. The difficulty encountered by Mr. Ely in pressing his charges and those of Ex-Mayor Gunther may be realized from the fact that Joseph B. Young, the fugitive from justice, then kept the "minutes" of the Supervisors, as their clerk, and they were safe as in a tomb in his hands. But even despite this formidable obstacle, the following among other facts were brought out during the examination of Mr. Ely on March 1, 1866:

By Supervisor Blunt, (then a member of the board)—Mr. Ely, if there is any one that you can hear of or think of who can give any information, the committee will subpœna them.

Supervisor Ely—Here is a very respectable house, who say they will furnish the iron at nine cents a pound from roof to dome. [Sixteen cents had been paid.] This firm is Fowler, Kirtland & Co., corner of Reade and Centre streets. They state that they built the iron dome on the Capitol at Washington, and that the proper price for the roof and dome of the edifice would not exceed nine cents per pound. I observe the contract was given for sixteen cents, and as this would involve the expenditure of half a million of dollars, it would make a very large sum.

* * * * *

By Supervisor Blunt—The plan [for the building] was adopted while you were the chairman of that committee?

Supervisor Ely—Yes, at that time; I inquired of the Architect what the building would cost, and I told him I had particular reasons for knowing accurately, because a party had told me it would cost $1,000,000, and he told me it would cost not over $800,000, and I was very much surprised when I learned that $1,800,000 had been paid, and it was only about half completed.

This is only a mere difference of $1,000,000; but Hayes, knowing that "Joe Young" kept the minutes, said it was all right in his report. Look at the contrast: "Jimmy" remained in this City during the war, for sufficient monetary reasons. While he was occupied in holding sinecures and whitewashing corruption, Gen. Patrick H. Jones, the Republican candidate for Register, was serving in the field, winning his way by bravery and wounds from the rank of a mere private to that of a General, and participating in all the bloody struggles which culminated in the great march to the sea. Are citizens of any party so lost to decency, if not patriotism, as to vote for a man who was engaged, in 1863, in abetting corruption, as a sinecurist, at the very time when his opponent was facing death in the terrible battle of Chancellorsville, under command of Gen. Hooker?

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire at Greencastle, Ind., commenced in Kimball's mill, between 1 and 2 o'clock Wednesday, and a heavy south-west wind drove the flames with fearful rapidity through the town. Greencastle has no fire department, and Indianapolis and Terre Haute were called upon for assistance. The help furnished by the latter place aided materially in saving the First National Bank. The sufferers were as follows: Kimball's planing mill and cabinet shop; Morse Bros.' law office; Williamson & Duggy's law office; Drs. Ellis', Fisher's, Smith's, and Hanna's offices; Blake & Son, insurance office; Van Cleve, confectioner; the Addison House livery stable; Stevenson & Dunnington, hardware; Charles Tallbot, dry goods; Jerome Allen, druggist; John Burley, grocer; William H. Shafey, furniture; Spurgeon, photographer; George Cookerly, furniture; Spurpeon, jeweler; the Post Office; the Greencastle *Banner* office; the halls of the Odd-fellows, Freemasons, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, Grangers, Hibernians, United Working Men and college societies, together with their regalia; Southard & Brown, dry goods; the Howe Sewing machine Agency; Sanders, druggist; John Cauly, billiards; the American and Adams Express Offices; Dernall & Sons, grocers; Brown & Hanna, law offices, and several eating houses, butcher shops, and the residences of George Ricketts and his father; James A. Hopkins, J. D. McD. Hays, John Hammond, Well, Walls, and others; the Ricketts House, the Putnam House. Fires were started by incendiaries in other portions of the town, but were extinguished before much damage was done. The losses aggregate $350,000; insurance, $150,000.

Later—The total loss by the Greencastle fire is $338,000, and the total insurance $122,900. The following is a complete list: J. G. Langdale, Post Office, and Greencastle *Banner*, loss $3,000; insurance, $1,500; Southard & Bowman, loss $1,800; fully insured; H. Sherby, furniture dealer, $4,000; fully insured; Stevenson & Dunnington, hardware stock, and building, $27,500, insured for $8,000; Hugh Dunning, agricultural implements, $7,000, no insurance; Bowers & Cookerly, furniture, $10,000, insurance $1,500; C. W. Talbot, dry-goods, $25,000, insurance $15,000; John Burley, grocer, $4,000, insurance $3,000; Black & Duggy, boots and shoes, $5,000, fully insured; Boswell Brothers, grocers, $5,000; same firm, feed warehouse, $1,500, no insurance; D. M. Spurgeon, business block, gallery and jewelry-room, $10,000, no insurance; Charles Thomas, druggist, $1,500, no insurance; Charles Sandis, druggist, $3,000, insured $2,000; C. H. Crome & Brother, $1,500, no insurance; Allen & Brother, marble works, $10,500, insurance $3,500; Adams and American Express Companies, $500; G. H. Voss, Indianapolis, five business rooms, $30,000, insurance $10,000; Moses Burke, restaurant and building, $7,500, insurance, $2,500; H. C. Dernall, grocer, $5,000, insurance, $3,500; Frank Nelson, brick business block, stone front, $8,000, no insurance; J. R. Mahan, three business rooms, $10,000, insurance, $4,000; Blake & Co., insurance agency, individual loss, $300; T. Vancleave, restaurant, $1,500, no insurance; Charles Lendeke, bakery, $1,200, no insurance; A. D. Hanna, livery stable, $5,000, insurance $1,500; Putnam House, $4,500, insurance $1,500; Reese Hammonds, sale stable, $2,000, no insurance; Charles Kimble & Son, plaining mill, where the fire originated, $15,000, no insurance; George Rickett's residence, $3,000, no insurance; James Rickett's residence, $4,500, no insurance; James Hopkins, residence, $4,000; Methodist parsonage, $2,500, no insurance; Allen Jones, household goods, $1,400, no insurance; Mrs. Glazebrook, house, $1,400, no insurance; William Burk, variety store, $1,000, no insurance; two frame residences, $4,000, no insurance; McMannus and Boyle, $6,000, no insurance; John Cawbey, two brick buildings, wines, liquors, &c., $18,000, no insurance; Jerome Allen, drugs, $31,000, insurence, $6,000; Charles G. Thomas, druggist, $3,500, insurance $1,500; C. D. Anderson, brick building, $7,000, insurance $5,500; Henry Sandi's building, $3,000, no insurance; John Meyer, residence, $300, no insurance, Charles Heiffenberger, shop, $500; no insurance. Gus Williamson, dry goods, $16,000; insurance, $9,500. Thirteen other dwellings and other buildings, aggregate value, $13,300, with only $1,300 in surance.

At 1:15 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the kitchen of Jessop's Hotel, at Plymouth, Penn., and spread rapidly, entirely destroying the hotel, and the livery stables of Davenport & Blair; the barn of A. S. Davenport, with twenty tons of hay; the barn of J. B. Smith, with sixty tons of hay; D. Mullin's shoe store; the dwellings of A. Lee, Daniel Huntsman, and H. Lewis, and Van Loon's store and hall. The fire was brought under control at 4 o'clock. The total loss will amount to nearly $100,000, with an insurance of not over $5,000 to $6,000. It was with great difficulty that the Nottingham Colliery was saved. One man was severely injured by a falling wall.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the dwelling of Dr. Beebe, No. 63 Clinton place. Damage, $250.

Messrs. Cox & Campbell's mills, in New-Darlington settlement, Ontario, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

Extensive timber fires are reported near Delaware, New-Straitsville, and New-Lexington, Ohio.

IS IT BRIBERY?

From the Utica Herald, Oct. 28, 1874.

We learn, from a source absolutely reliable, that Samuel J. Tilden has sent $300 into every Assembly District in the State where the temperance movement has any organization or vitality. This money is sent to the managers of the third party movement; but it is not sent by a friend of the cause for which the prohibitionists claim to be fighting. It is sent by one of the most pronounced enemies of prohibition legislation, and sent to be used in securing the defeat of the Republican candidates. Samuel J. Tilden would consider $50,000 well spent in this way, if it was instrumental in drawing but a few votes in every district from John A. Dix. But the cause of temperance, if Mr. Tilden is elected, will suffer during the two years of his Governorship, far more than it has suffered through all the years of the supremacy of the Republican Party in this State. The cause of Mr. Tilden is desperate indeed, when he must resort to such devices as this one in the hope that he may avert the coming disaster. Is it not palpable to all temperance men that the Democratic Party is seeking to make use of them to further its own ends? Will they allow Mr. Tilden's money to bribe them into giving him the quasi support, the half vote, which they give him by voting for a third candidate? And is it not time that the people of New-York showed all such men as Tilden that to be a millionaire is not enough to secure an election as Governor of New-York; that the voice of the people is no longer to be controlled by money or by fraud?

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

To the Electors of the State of New-York:

The undersigned earnestly request the favorable attention of the people of the State to the pending constitutional amendments, which are substantially the work of a commission of eminent citizens, equally representing both political parties, and have the approval of two successive Legislatures.

They contain most salutary provisions for the prevention of corruption and bribery at the polls and among officials; against special and unequal local legislation; for the limitation of public indebtedness for private purposes; for the security of the deposits of the people in the savings banks, and for the prevention of fraudulent claims against the State.

The only danger of their defeat lies in the lack of interest at the polls, and a consequent light vote. If these amendments are lost through the neglect or apathy of the voters, it will require years of laborious effort to bring the question of constitutional reform again before the people.

We earnestly commend these amendments to the careful consideration and hearty support of the citizens of the State. (Signed,)

William M. Evarts, John J. Cisco, James M. Brown, William E. Dodge, Oswald Ottendorfer, Edward Salomon, Henry Nicoll, H. B. Claflin, Dorman B. Eaton, F. Sigel, E. Randolph Robinson, Maitland, Phelps & Co., Peter Cooper, Royal Phelps, James Emott, S. B. Chittenden, Abraham B. Baylis, A. A. Low, Henry Farrington, William H. Webb, John A. Stewart, Jackson S. Schultz, George Opdyke, Erastus Brooks.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 29.—A gale at Ironton, at noon to-day, blew down a new three-story brick building, nearly completed, which, in falling, demolished a two-story frame dwelling. The inmates of the dwelling escaped unhurt.

SHIPMENT OF SUGAR.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 29.—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad this afternoon shipped 873 boxes of Havana sugar direct to St. Louis, at a cost of 39 per ton through from Havana, with no further charges. The train consisted of twenty-two cars.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

THE ISAAC H. BAILEY CAMPAIGN CLUB OF YORKVILLE.

The Isaac H. Bailey Campaign Club of Yorkville, (Twenty-first Assembly District,) of which Major John D. Terry is President, held a meeting in their hall, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, Wednesday evening, and the following resolutions were passed and signed, after which the club, numbering about thirty, adjourned to the Central Park Garden to attend the grand ratification meeting held there:

Whereas, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey has been nominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District to represent them in the next Congress, be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, citizens and tax-payers of the Eleventh Congressional District of New-York, hereby express our gratification at the candidacy of Mr. Bailey for the position of Member of Congress of said district.

Resolved, That so seldom has the opportunity been offered us of being represented in Congress by a man so eminently fitted for this important position, we take this means of drawing the attention of our fellow-citizens of the district to the importance of using every honorable effort to further the election of Mr. Bailey.

Signed, William W. Newby, Charles A. Hunter, Daniel L. Sturges, Robert Prattie, John R. Rutter, George P. Brown, John Neilson, Robert I. Dodge, John Hynard, Edmund A. Thorp, William Hallett, J. M. Thorp, W. W. Downs, H. B. Mott, Charles E. Quackenbush, Dr. W. V. White, Col. Joseph McDonald, John Gray, Dr. Nathaniel M. Freeman, Thomas H. Simonson, William H. Simonson, Benjamin Demarest, John Christie, and many others.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

A very large and spirited meeting took place last night at the Fiftieth Street Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the Young Men's Seventeenth Assembly District Association. The church was densely packed, a number of ladies occupying seats near the platform. The President of the association called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. W. T. Grass for Chairman of the evening. Mr. Grass was unanimously elected. On taking the chair he stated the object of the meeting to be more especially for the purpose of ratifying and indorsing the nomination of Mr. Wilson Berryman as their candidate for Assemblyman. But the meeting was no less for the indorsement of the City and State Republican tickets. It was a cheering and encouraging sight, he said, to see such a meeting as the one before him. It was the second meeting in the same place within the week, and instead of decreasing, the interest in the cause seemed to be growing stronger. The chairman then introduced Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, who said that among the important interests of this life are those of religion, morals, and politics. He believed that the man who well and faithfully performed his part in politics during his life would receive as high reward on leaving this world as they who devoted themselves to the other matters. He was glad, therefore, to see such a gathering before him of young men, and young women, too, interested and engaged in the business of politics. The only condition was to be true and faithful. In the administration of the government of the State of New-York by the Republican Party, as represented by Gov. Dix, this had been fully demonstrated. No purer or abler Administration than his had ever been in the past nor could be in the future. There was no occasion for a change now, which, should it take place, would do the State great harm. The character of the Democratic Party, as represented by Mr. Tilden, was much to be dreaded in all affairs of Government, local, State, or National. The speaker closed with a glowing eulogy on the character of Mr. Berryman, and hoped for his election.

Speeches were made by Mr. Richard Crow and Mr. Berryman, who was present and thanked the young men of the district for the stanch and hearty support given to him by them. The meeting adjourned after singing by the Benjamin Glee Club and cheers for the candidates of the Republican Party.

REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fourth Ward of this City, comprising the old towns of West Farms and King's Bridge, held a mass-meeting at Ittner's Hall, Tremont, last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations for State, Congressional, and County officers. Mr. Hugh N. Camp was called to preside. On taking the chair, Mr. Camp made an effective speech, in which he alluded to the high character of the candidates, and the intelligence to be found in the Republican ranks compared with those on the other side. After the appointment of a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our standard-bearer, John A. Dix, we recognize the patriot and statesman; tried in war and in peace, he was never found wanting; and, as Republicans, we pledge to him our united efforts to re-elect him Governor of this State.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Republicans of the Twelfth Congressional District and of the First Assembly District of Westchester upon the character of the nominees for representatives. In Hon. Amherst Wight, Jr., we have a candidate for Congress alert, energetic, honest, and true. In E. Y. Bell we have a candidate for Assembly who will be true and faithful in the discharge of his duties to the State, true to his constituents, and true to his party, and to them we pledge our united support.

Resolved, That toward our candidate for Alderman at large, George H. Foster, and our candidates for Aldermen, Major Willard Bullard, H. D. Robinson, and Stephen N. Simerson, we recognize our duty, and will prove ourselves not to be recreants at the ballot-box on Tuesday next.

Resolved, That we, Republicans here assembled, ratify the whole Republican ticket for City officers, and pledge ourselves to help roll up such a majority for the ticket as will send the twin Johns to play 4, 11, 44 for another term.

Stirring speeches were delivered by Hon. William Herring, Hon. George H. Foster, E. G. Bell, and Major Bullard, which were most enthusiastically received.

P. H. JONES CAMPAIGN CLUB OF THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A joint meeting of Republicans and Democrats of the Sixteenth Assembly District was held last evening, at Germania Hall, No. 200 Third avenue, to form an association in the interest of Gen. Jones for Register. An organization was completed by the election of P. J. Condon, President, and William Smith O'Brien, Secretary, to be called the P. H. Jones Campaign Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District. Speeches were made by Dr. David Bell, Col. Thomas J. Kelly, and W. H. Grace. Resolutions were adopted approving the acts of Gen. Jones while Register and Postmaster, dwelling upon his unimpeachable integrity and honesty, and demanding the support of all intelligent citizens of every nationality and creed.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The German organizations during the past week have displayed the utmost activity in their agitation in aid of the Democratic anti-Tammany movement, the leaders of which seem to be confident that they will succeed in defeating the projected new Ring rule under the régime of Kelly and Morrissey. Large ratification meetings have been held in every district of the City, and stirring appeals are being made to the voters to support the anti-Tammany County ticket headed by Ottendorfer and Jones.

A ratification meeting of the Germans of the Second Assembly District was held at Cosmopolitan Hall, corner of Catharine street and East Broadway, last evening, at which, after stirring addresses, resolutions indorsing the Cooper Institute Anti-Tammany ticket were passed.

A mass-meeting of the German Citizens' Association of the Fifth Assembly District was held last night at No. 242 Spring street, at which resolutions were passed indorsing Ottendorfer for the Mayoralty, and Warren C. Bennett, for the Assembly.

At a meeting of Germans of the Eighth Assembly District, in Delancy street, near the Bowery, last night, the Anti-Tammany County ticket, the nomination of John Theiss, for the Assembly, and those of Major George W. Saner and Arthur McQuade, for Aldermen, were indorsed by an enthusiastic vote.

The German Independent Citizens' Association of the Twelfth Assembly District held a mass-meeting last evening, at No. 228 Third street. Resolutions approving the Anti-Tammany movement, and indorsing the Anti-Tammany County ticket, were adopted by an enthusiastic vote.

A number of German property owners and tax-payers, at a meeting held in Allen street last night, indorsed the Ottendorfer County ticket and the nominations of Major Sauer and Joseph Strack for Aldermen, and that of George Stauff for the Assembly.

The Independent German Republican Association, at a meeting held in Rivington street last evening, indorsed the German Republican candidate, Albert Elterich, for Assembly, Charles T. Spencer for Congress, Ottendorfer for the Mayoralty, and Major Sauer and Casper Baaden for Aldermen.

At a mass-meeting of Germans of the Tenth Assembly District in Sixth street, last night, a campaign organization was formed in aid of the Anti-Tammany movement. Major Saner and Arthur McQuade were indorsed for Aldermen.

The German Citizens' Association of the First Assembly District have indorsed the County ticket headed by Ottendorfer, and Ex-Police Justice Hogan for Congress.

The German Republicans of the Tenth Assembly District held a mass-meeting at No. 165 Fourth street last night, under the auspices of the German Republican Association of that district. The Republican State ticket and the County ticket headed by Wales and Jones were indorsed by a unanimous vote.

REMOVAL OF ELECTION INSPECTORS.

The Board of Police met yesterday to investigate complaints against delinquent Inspectors of Election. Michael J. Murphy, John Walsh, Robert M. Welch, and James Brown, Inspectors of Election in the Seventh Election District of the Second Assembly District, were charged with having on several occasions during the 23d and 24th inst. delayed and impeded the prompt registration of voters. The charge was made by Sergt. Thompson and Patrolman Kennedy, of the Fourth Precinct, and the testimony showed that Murphy, Walsh, and Welch, despite the protest of James Brown, the other inspector, delayed and impeded voters who appeared at the place of registry to have their names registered, and a number of citizens, who became disgusted at the delay, and left without being registered. It was shown that it took the inspectors seven minutes to register each name, and between the hours of 6 and 9 P. M. but twenty-seven names were registered, although there were a large number of citizens waiting to have their names registered. On motion of Commissioner Voorhis, Inspectors Murphy, Walsh, and Welch were removed from office, and the complaint against Brown was dismissed. Charles E. Benedict, John E. Mullane, Patrick J. Brogan, and John Sullivan, Inspectors of Election in the Eighth Election District of the Third Assembly District, were arraigned on a charge of neglect of duty, in neglecting to cause the "public copy" of the registration to be suspended in the place of registry, as required by law. Charles E. Benedict was removed, and the charges against the other inspectors were laid over.

The board approved of a number of inspectors and poll-clerks in place of others who had failed to qualify, and then adjourned.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Prohibitionists of the City and County of New-York at Oriental Hall, Eighteenth street and Third avenue, Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, 1874, the State ticket headed by Myron H. Clark for Governor was indorsed, and the following nominations made:

Mayor—Adam C. Flanagan.
Register—William J. Bell.
Aldermen at Large—John B. Gibbs, James J. Condon, Alonzo C. McMullin, William S. Keyes.

An Executive Committee, composed of one member from each Assembly district and one from the newly-added wards, was elected, with power to transact the business of the canvass.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Republicans of that section of Jersey City which used to be South Bergen held a large ratification meeting in Library Hall last evening. John Meyers acted as Chairman, and the following Vice Presidents and Secretaries were chosen:

Vice Presidents—Jonathan Dixon, Matthew Armstrong, Alexander Bonnell, John M. Cornelison, William Keeney, William Frost, and Michael S. Alison.

Secretaries—H. S. White, M. T. Newbold, J. H. Shrope, William Currie, George Van Horne, and Thomas D. Jordan.

Henry S. White read a series of resolutions which were adopted, declaring that the mission of the Republican Party will not end till the principles on which it was founded shall have been established, and in favor of a speedy resumption of specie payments. Addresses were delivered by Hon. George A. Halsey, Hon. Isaac W. Scudder, Prof. Charles H. Voorhies, Col. J. J. Toffey, and others.

The Opera-house, Newark, was filled to repletion last evening by the friends and supporters of the regular Republican nominees for State and county officers. Political organizations from all parts of the county formed themselves into processions and marched into the well-crowded hall. Addresses were delivered by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, who reviewed the general political condition of the country. Major Z. K. Pangborn, of Jersey City, who followed the Senator, spoke of the finances. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

A large Republican meeting was held in the Opera-house in New-Brunswick, Wednesday night. Addresses were delivered by Hon. John C. Davidson, of Elizabeth; Isaiah Weare, of Philapelphia, and others.

NOTES.

The Republican campaign clubs of the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Assembly Districts are in an excellent condition for campaign work, and will do much to elect the Republican candidates. "John D. Lawson for Congress," is a watchword common to all these clubs, and his opponent, who has entered late in the race with the Tammany nomination, will have as difficult a task to stem the tide of Mr. Lawson's popularity as had Mrs. Partington in her famous attempt to dry up the Atlantic Ocean with a mop.

The colored people of the City are fully alive to the importance of the election on Tuesday, and are holding meetings in those districts of the City where they are the most numerous. Rev. Henry Highland Garnett and other leading colored Republicans are enthusiastic supporters of the party ticket, and urge their people to vote for those who are their friends in preference to those who were their enemies before and during the war for their freedom.

Ex-Senator James O'Brien's friends believe that he will, as the independent Democratic candidate in the Tenth Congressional District, defeat his Tammany opponent, Abram S. Hewitt. Mr. O'Brien has always received his largest vote in this quarter of the City, and at one time it was said with truth that he could be elected there to any office in the gift of the people. The contest will decide the question as to whether Hewitt's money or Mr. O'Brien's popularity among the people he has so often befriended is the most powerful.

The Grand Republican rally in favor of Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, at the Central Park Garden on Thursday night, was a leading topic of conversation yesterday in the Eleventh Congressional District. It only wanted such a meeting to stir up the friends of Mr. Bailey to a fever heat of enthusiasm. They are more confident than ever that he will be elected by a handsome majority over his opponent, the notorious Benjamin A. Willis.

The liquor-dealers of the Sixteenth Assembly District met, at the call of a committee of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Union, in Second avenue, last night. After the usual preliminaries, action was taken to select a candidate, from the various candidates in nomination for the Assembly, who will pledge himself to support the liquor interest in Albany. The object to be attained is to secure the passage of a uniform Excise law for the whole State, with a provision for the election of the Excise Commissioners in each county by the people.

Mr. Bernard Biglin, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Eighteenth District, and Mr. Jacob Hess, the candidate of the same party in the Twentieth, are sanguine of election. The former is a worthy representative of the Irish people of the City, and the latter of the German. It is generally conceded in the two districts that two more popular men could not have been nominated.

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Association paraded over 1,000 men last evening. The procession, accompanied by a band of music, banners, and fire-works, proceeded to the mass-meeting held at the Cooper Institute, where its members were greeted with loud applause. In their progress to and from the meeting they were received everywhere with marked enthusiasm.

The chances for the election of Col. Charles S. Spencer, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, are improving. The Colonel is indorsed by a number of German campaign clubs, and his German friends are making the most strenuous efforts in his behalf. The Republicans of the district are very hopeful of a triumph for their candidate.

Mr. Frederick W. Seward's election in the Seventh Assembly District is already conceded by many Democrats, although his Tammany opponent is expending a great deal of money in the attempt to beat him in the race. Mr. Seward's well-known ability and irreproachable character strongly recommend him to the voters of the district.

The Martha Washington Lodge of Good Templars have adopted resolutions protesting against the late attempt of the State Grand Lodge to array the temperance element in this State against Gov. Dix and the Republican Party. Such action is characterized as "an unwarrantable insult upon the intelligence of the order."

Mr. Charles Blackie, the nominee of the Republican Party for the Assembly in the Thirteenth District, is as confident of election now as he was at the beginning of the campaign. His friends are doing everything possible to aid his election.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty have published a circular denouncing the nomination of Winchester Britton, the Democratic candidate for the District Attorneyship, and advising the electors of Brooklyn to vote for either of the other candidates in preference to him.

Col. Knox McAfee, the candidate for Assembly in the Eleventh District, it is believed will be elected by a larger majority this year than last, and the Democrats of the district, believing his election certain, are lukewarm in the canvass.

A meeting of the P. H. Jones Central Association was held at the Northern Hotel last evening, at which measures were taken to protect the interests of the Republican candidate for Register at the ensuing election.

The friends of Mr. William Haw, Jr., held a mass-meeting in Harlem last evening, in favor of that gentleman's election to the Assembly, over the regular Republican nominee, Greenville P. Haws.

Solon B. Smith, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Eighth District, is warmly supported by his friends, and his chances of election are now deemed excellent.

The Liberal Republican Convention of the Thirteenth Assembly District met last evening at No. 293 Eighth avenue, and unanimously indorsed the nomination of Hon. Charles Blackie for member of Assembly.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29.—In the trot to-day over the Herring Run Course between American Girl and Copperbottom for $2,000, American Girl won the first and fourth heats in 2:19 and 2:21½. Copperbottom won the second and third heats in 2:21 and 2:19. Darkness put an end to the trot, which will be concluded to-morrow.

THE RHINEBECK RACES.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The trotting season on the Hudson closed here to-day, with a small attendance. The first race was for 2:50 horses, purse of $800.

SUMMARY.

Boy	2	1	2	1	1
H. D. Walton	1	2	3	3	3
George F. Smith	4	3	1	2	2
Utica	3	drawn.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Three-quarters Mile.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:19	2:00	2:35
Second Heat	38	1:14½	1:55	2:34½
Third heat	39	1:17	1:57	2:34½
Fourth heat	39	1:17	1:57	2:34½
Fifth heat	40	1:17	1:58	2:37¼

SECOND RACE—For special premiums of $300.

Berkshire Boy	1	2	1	2	1
Major King	2	1	2	1	2
Lefevre Jack	Distanced.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half mile.	Three-quarters mile.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:16	1:54	2:33
Second heat	38	1:14	1:54	2:33
Third heat	39	1:15	1:55	2:34
Fourth heat	38	1:16	1:58	2:37
Fifth heat	40	1:20	2:01	2:41½

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Whiting Griswold, well known in political circles, died last evening.

The Bostons and Athletics played ten innings at base-ball in Worcester yesterday afternoon. The score stood: Atlethics, 2; Bostons, 3.

By the premature explosion of a blast three men, who were engaged in opening a roadway through the White Mountain Notch, near the Willey Hotel, are thought to be fatally injured.

The schooner Mary Ann Eliza, loaded with coal, from Port Johnson for Portland, sunk Tuesday night on Fisher's Island, in the Sound. A contract has been made to save the vessel and cargo.

The station-house at Collingwood, Ontario, was burned early yesterday morning. After the fire the charred remains of a prisoner named Archie McLean, who was overlooked, were found in the débris.

The Lieutenant Governor having appointed yesterday as a day of Thanksgiving, it was observed as a holiday throughout Ontario. Services were being held in the various churches, and business was generally suspended.

Actions for damages of $50,000 each were yesterday taken in the Superior Court in Montreal Canada, by Goodwin & Co., of Quebec, against Murray, Middlemiss & Co. and Bradstreet & Son., two commercial agency firms.

Le Nouveau Monde, of Montreal, contends that it is the duty of the French Canadian members of the Dominion Government to insist on a pardon for Lepine and amnesty for Riel, and failing to secure such action to resign.

An insane man in East Long Meadow, Mass., named George Hall, burned his own barn Wednesday night, along with fifteen tons of hay belonging to a Mr. Campbell, who carried on the place. Hall says, "I set it on fire, but it made a bigger blaze than I supposed it would."

THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—E. R. Wadsworth, Western Railway Commissioner for the Chicago District, states that the report published in the *Times* of this city to-day, and telegraphed from here to the Associated Press last night, in regard to an alleged action of the Commissioners toward the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is entirely without foundation, no such action having been taken, or even talked about.

TRANSPORTATION THROUGH THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 29.—The first shipment of goods through the White Mountains North went forward to-day. Teams and stages are now to run regularly from Bemis, on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, to the Fabyan House, on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, eleven miles.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 29.—The steam-dredge Pardee exploded her boiler this morning. The watchman, through whose neglect the accident is said to have happened, was badly burned.

Ladies, if you wish a silk that will run well on your sewing-machines, buy the EUREKA.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists

An Elegant Suite of Parlor Furniture in rosewood and fancy wood, covered in satin damask; also, a complete suite of satin damask curtains and draperies, which have been in use and but little worn; will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of T. BROOKS & CO., No. 137 Fulton st., corner Sands st., Brooklyn.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

In My Practice and Family, Giles' Liniment IODIDE AMMONIA has given good results.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, M. D.,
Depot No. 451 6th av. No. 243 West 42d st.

W. M. Giles, 451 6th av.:
Your Liniment, IODIDE AMMONIA, has cured my Rheumatism. T. S. CLARKSON,
Depot 451 6th av. Tivoli, Dutchess County.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

For a Fashionable Hat of Superior Quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

BACON—SPRAGUE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Levi W. Norton, Mr. JULIUS BACON, to Mrs. MINERVA A. SPRAGUE.

BEADEL—JONES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, "The Cedars," New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. Pierre P. Irving, HENRY BEADEL, Jr., of New-York, to SARAH MARGARET, daughter of the late Samuel T. Jones.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BROUN—JENKINS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Mr. T. S. Hastings, Mr. CAMPBELL C. BROUN, of Brooklyn, to Miss MAY JENKINS, daughter of Edward O. Jenkins, Esq., of New-York.

CROOKE—KISSAM.—On the 29th inst., at the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin, by Rev. Mr. Barrow, Rector of St. John's Church, Huntington, Long Island, Mr. ROBERT LIVINGSTON CROOKE, of Flatbush, to Miss ELIZABETH AYMAR, daughter of Daniel E. Kissam, M. D., of Brooklyn, Long Island.

CULLEN—BAXTER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., assisted by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., Mr. HENRY J. CULLEN, Jr., to Miss MARY M. BAXTER, eldest daughter of Archibald Baxter, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DAM—COLTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mr. ANDREW J. DAM, Jr., to Miss BELLA E. COLTON, daughter of Dr. G. Q. Colton.

ELLIOTT—JONES.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, at the residence of Maltby G. Lane, Esq., No. 36 Park av., by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., EDWARD ELLIOTT to ELIZABETH C. JONES, both of this City. No cards.

FROTHINGHAM—ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Sherman, of West Park, N. Y., ABRAHAM R. FROTHINGHAM to Mrs. JULIA ADAMS, both of Brooklyn.

GIBB—BURR.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. W. J. Budington, D. D., Miss M. LOUISA BURR to Mr. HOWARD GIBB.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

LAWRENCE—MACLAY.—On the 28th of October, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., assisted by Rev. J. H. Price, JOSEPH CORLIES LAWRENCE to MAMIE B. MACLAY, daughter of Moses B. Maclay, Esq.

LOW—JEWETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Putnam, HENRY C. LOW to CARRIE, daughter of the late James R. Jewett.

WYCKOFF—DREW.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the Reformed Church, New-Lots, Long Island, by Rev. Chas. W. Wood, assisted by Rev. J. A. Baldwin, D. D., Mr. ALBERT TERHUNE WYCKOFF to Miss MAGGIE DREW, daughter of Henry Drew, Esq., of New-Lots.

DIED.

ANTHON.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, at Cooperstown, JOHN H. ANTHON, of this City.

Funeral at Cooperstown, Sunday, Nov. 1.

BIERWIRTH.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, Oct. 29, 1874, LEOPOLD VON BIERWIRTH, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Savior, corner Pierrepont st. and Monroe place, Brooklyn.

BRAINARD.—On the 29th inst., Capt. LEONARD W. BRAINARD, in the 72d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CHAVE.—On the 28th inst., WILLIAM, eldest son of William G. and Hannah E. Chave, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 416 East 116th st., on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CRAFTT.—On Monday, Oct. 26, 1874, MARGARET CRAFTT, of Brooklyn, formerly of Glen Cove.

☞ Glen Cove papers please copy.

FOX.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, PERCY, only son of George G. and Julia M. Fox, aged 6 months and 23 days.

Funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 123 East 13th st., on Friday, Oct. 30, at 2 P. M.

GANSEVOORT.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, 1874, very suddenly, SUSAN LANSING, wife of Peter Gansevoort.

Relatives, friends, and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 115 Washington av., Albany, N. Y.

LESLIE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1874, Mrs. ANN LESLIE, widow of William Leslie, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday next, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Warner, No. 1,096 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

☞ California papers please copy.

RUMSEY.—In Washington, Oct. 28, JAMES G. RUMSEY, of the Treasury Department, aged 68 years.

Funeral at Church of the Transfiguration, (Dr. Houghton's,) this Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited.

SWOPE.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 28 in this City, at the residence of her son, Rev. Dr. Swope, Mrs. ELIZA SWOPE, widow of the late Jacob Swope, of Maryland, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., on Friday, Oct. 30, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

VAN NORMAN.—At Cooperstown, Wednesday, Oct. 28, SARAH MARIA, wife of Dr. D. C. Van Norman, of New-York.

Funeral at Cooperstown on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

WOODS.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, MARY E. WOODS.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 416 West 34th st., on Saturday, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have the blues.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Wednesday at 4 and 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 7 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you want to feel well and lively.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if your liver is torpid.

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"OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH;" by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College Price 10 cents. Address No. 28 East 20th st. The success of this treatment is undoubted.—*Medical Review.*

POLITICAL.

ALL FORMER AND PRESENT STUDENTS OF THE
COOPER UNION
Who favor the election of
Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT
To Congress are requested to meet in Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th st., SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 8 P. M.

P-O-O-R S-A-M-M-Y.
TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN RALLY.
Public meeting at Brevoort Hall, 54th st., near 3d av., FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1874, 8 o'clock.
Speakers:
Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Col. JOHN W. JONES,
A. J. DITTENHOEFFER, Col. T. B. THORPE,
SOLOMON SPITZER, Hon. WM. A. DARLING,
Major WILLIARD BULLARD, J. IRVING BURNS,
Gen. A. P. KETCHAM, ELLIOTT C. COWDIN,
WM. M. GALLAHER.
Singing by Union Glee Club.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS, Fifth Senatorial District, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards.
FOR ALDERMEN,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
GEORGE B. DEANE, Jr.
NATHANIEL APPLETON, Chairman Nominating Convention.
A. YEOMANS, J. A. CRYAN, } Secretaries.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.
A mass-meeting will be held at Library Hall, Carmansville, under the auspices of the Washington Heights Republican Campaign Club, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, to ratify the State and County nominations. The meeting will be addressed by Gen. William H. Morris, Col. T. B. Thorp, Henry C. Robinson, Esq., and other eminent speakers.
MOLYNEUX BELL, President.
JOHN L. TONELLI, Vice President.
JOSEPH GILBERT, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL REFORM.
A public meeting of the above organization will be held at Greenwich Hall, corner of Christopher and Hudson sts., FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1874, at 7:30 o'clock. Matters of interest to the residents of the Fifth Senatorial District will be discussed. The Aldermanic and Assembly candidates of the district are invited to be present.
H. M. SMITH, President.
C. A. L. GOLDEY, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
A public meeting will be held at head-quarters, in the church in West 50th st., a few doors east of 8th av., on SATURDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock, to ratify the Republican nominations. Good speakers have been engaged. Our old "Kuklux" friends (the Idlewild Quartet) will sing some choice pieces in full costume. Seats reserved for ladies. All seeking political truth are invited to attend.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

ON TO VICTORY!
A grand mass-meeting of the colored Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District will be held at the Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1874, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nomination of Hon. JOHN D. LAWSON and the Republican State, County, and Assembly nominations. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. John D. Lawson, Rev. H. H. Garnett, Robert Thompson, Esq., Rev. G. Thomas, Rev. William F. Butler, and other eminent speakers. JOHN J. BUTLER, Chairman.
FRANK STANLEY, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
Eighth District,
(Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within 14th st., 26th st., and 4th and 6th avs.)
JOHN D. LAWSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN
Fifth Senatorial District,
(Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.)
JOHN J. MORRIS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
Nomination for Assembly,
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Republican Nomination.
For Member of Assembly,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
Eleventh Assembly District,
KNOX McAFEE.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
For Congress—Eleventh District,
ISAAC H. BAILEY.

A RATIFICATION MEETING, UNDER THE auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1874, at 8 o'clock, at Saenger Hall, No. 1,547 3d av. Eminent speakers will be present.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Assembly,
Wm. H. Gedney.
DAVID S. WENDELL, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—FOR Member of Assembly, Twentieth Assembly District, JACOB HESS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth District, WILLIAM & MURRAY.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

A LONG DEBATE ON BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.

SEVERAL NEW MISSIONARY BISHOPS ELECTED—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCH EDUCATION—A SECRET SESSION YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—CREATION OF A NEW DIOCESE IN WISCONSIN—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Yesterday's session of the Episcopal Convention was noticeable for the importance of the business transacted. Until 11 o'clock the house was occupied in the routine of receiving committee reports. The remaining two hours and a half of the morning was occupied in a spirited and interesting debate upon the subjects of baptismal regeneration and the propriety of admitting the use of a shortened form of service. In the secret session of the House of Bishops three new Bishops were elected and notice communicated to the House of Deputies of the concurrence of the House of Bishops in the setting apart of a new diocese in Wisconsin. It is not thought that an adjournment can be reached before the middle of next week.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The first business transacted by the House of Deputies yesterday, after the usual approval of the minutes of the preceding session, was the reception from the House of Bishops of a message concurring with the action of the lower house in selecting Boston as the place of meeting in 1877.

On motion, it was resolved that at 2 o'clock the house go into secret session upon the confirmation of a missionary Bishop for China. For this office, Rev. William Pendleton Orrick, of Reading, Penn., has been nominated, and his appointment was under discussion at the time of the adjournment of the house on Wednesday.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rev. Dr. George Leeds, of Maryland, presented a voluminous report from the Committee on Foreign and Domestic Missions. It was not read to the house, and was recommitted for further consideration. The report closed with a preamble and resolutions. Of these only the first was adopted. It is as follows:

Whereas, The Board of Missions is seriously considering a proposal to embrace the several departments of mission work in one large committee, to decide all important subjects with the view of promoting harmonious action, and then commit the several departments to subcommittees; and

Whereas, A resolution has been adopted by the Board of Missions referring this important subject to a large committee for consideration and report; therefore, the House of Bishops concurring,

Resolved, That in the event of the approval by the Board of Missions (when the General Convention is not in session) of the plan referred to in the foregoing preamble, said Board is hereby authorized to appoint eight additional members to their standing committees, making twenty-four in all, to carry out such plan as may be adopted by the Board of Missions, and to report to the General Convention at its next session such amendments of the constitution as may be necessary to give the plan stability and authority.

Mr. Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburg, presented a report from the Committee of Conference with reference to rules for the organization of the house. It recommended that the rules of each General Convention be in force at the next, unless otherwise ordered or amended. The report was placed on the calendar.

The Committee on Christian Education presented, through Rev. Prof. E. E. Johnson, of Connecticut, an ample report, which set forth that among the existing institutions were numerous church schools for boys and girls, started chiefly by private enterprise, most of which were without endowment and dependent upon the charitable exertions of those who had them in charge. One great difficulty in the way of providing schools which could do the Church's work at a moderate cost, arose from the very inadequate supply of competent teachers, male and female, who made teaching their calling with the true motive. This great want would not, the committee considered, be met until some method of organization was adopted, such as brotherhoods or sisterhoods, whose members made teaching their special work, and who therefore cultivated the teaching faculty and acquired all the branches of useful learning in order to do Christ's work for the young under the direction and at the call of their Bishops and Pastors. In regard to collegiate education and the pursuit of studies in institutions which were under no religious influence, or such as were adverse to Church principles, the committee thought that a grievous wrong was committed by churchmen when they directed the patronage and gifts which ought to go to their own colleges, to those institutions which were out of their control, and in some cases under no religious influence of any kind. In regard to the immeasurable importance of Christian education, the committee were of one mind, and accordingly they recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Church be again most earnestly reminded of their sacred duty to uphold the schools and colleges which are under Church direction and influence.

Resolved, That it be recommended to every diocese to appoint a Standing Committee of Christian Education, which may communicate with this committee of the General Convention, promote educational work in the diocese, and adopt such measures as may be most feasible for supplying teachers and promoting the efficiency and permanency of our own institutions.

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Christian Education be continued, that they may have time to deliberate and mature a report on education, to be presented at the next General Convention, which may prove of service in the further consideration of the subject.

The resolutions were adopted separately and as a whole.

From the Special Committee on the Translation of the Prayer-book into Spanish, Rev. Dr. Wm. D. Wilson, of Central New-York, reported that some progress had been made, and asked that the old committee be continued, and power be given to the President to fill all vacancies on the part of this house. The report was accepted, and the request, having been put into the form of a resolution, was granted.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.

Eleven o'clock having arrived, the order of the day was called for. This was the consideration of the addition, at the close of the Office for Infant Baptism, of the following proposed rubric:

"The minister may, at his discretion, omit the exhortation preceding the Lord's Prayer in the above office, and in place of the Thanksgiving substitute the Collect for Easter Even. This rubric, however, is not to be construed as implying any change in the doctrine of the Church."

The debate was opened by Rev. Dr. Charles W. Andrews, of Virginia, who began by saying that he knew of nothing else which, while calling for so little sacrifice, would both please so many and go so far to disarm the prejudices of those without, and opposed to the Church. He divided those favoring the change into three classes. First were those who honestly thought that the word "regenerate" in the office for baptism teaches a doctrine contrary to the Word of God. The second class consists of those who, having no difficulty with the doctrine themselves, are yet opposed to the word because it is so liable to perversion. On this ground it was that he favored the change. The third class, consisting of a large number of the Church, includes those who, while holding the doctrine of infant regeneration by the rite of baptism, yet think that the petition for the proposed change by those who do not hold it, ought to be granted because it is reasonable. He divided the objectors to the change into three classes also. The first includes those who, on principle are opposed to any change whatsoever, and who call themselves conservatives. He himself was very much opposed to change, but common sense sometimes dictated that it ought to be made. The world is constituted on the principle of progress, and to attempt to fight against this principle is to fight against God. There was, he thought, no greater error than to suppose that the perfection of the Church is to be found in the past rather than in the future. The second class of objectors were those who were opposed to a revision of the Prayer-Book. But no revision is asked for. The proposed change does not alter one line of the Prayer-Book, and everybody is left as free as before to hold the doctrine of baptismal regeneration if they so choose. All that is asked is liberty for those who want it to omit a single word. The third class of objectors are those who oppose this measure on its merits. But so long as the pending controversy goes on there will be trouble in the Church. It is just here that secession begins, and he, unlike some, was not willing to say, "Let those who do not like the doctrine of the Church leave it." He was willing to make some sacrifices to retain them. There ought to be a simple form of baptism, he thought, which should not even attempt to set forth any theory about a change of heart upon joining the Church. For any such theory has no shadow of connection with the Word of God, and is a mass of speculation.

Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburg, said he did not wish to discuss the questions under consideration theologically, because he might be talking heresy where he did not intend it. This was a practical question, and his first objection to it was that the whole report was, in his judgment, founded on the fallacy that they should present it for final agreement to the succeeding General Convention. He believed if they acted on such a principle they would not be true to their constitutional duties. If the constitution meant anything it declared that any alteration of the Prayer-Book should have the approval of two General Conventions, and they had no right to shirk the question, and throw the whole responsibility on the next convention. He next objected to it on the ground that it was not asked for by persons whose consciences were affected by it. It was asked by sympathetic brethren who feared for the safety of their weaker brethren, but there was no pretense that the petition was put forward by any one who was likely to be affected. He believed that this change was simply the entering wedge for other changes, and he was opposed to it. This assertion did not imply that he was absolutely opposed to any change, for the Committee on Canons had now under consideration the revision of the rubrics, and he believed that that was the true course. He did not pledge himself to its unwavering support, but he would give it his respectful attention, and he thought he would be in favor of it. It was said that the proposed change would prevent further defections from the Church and restore wanderers. If he understood the recent movement it was not that the doctrines were wrong, but that the Church was drifting toward error. Taking the two great votes recently taken at the convention it did not by any means show advanced Ritualism, but if it meant anything, it was that the Church was bound hand and foot and handed over to their Low Church brethren.

Dr. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, said that in Boston baptismal regeneration was most obnoxious, and to be born over again was considered the worst evil that could befall them.

Prof. Coppee, of Central Pennsylvania, did not want, he said, to speak on the subject, but begged permission to recite a few lines of poetry which would best express his opinion. He said:

"Hark! in the lobby hear a lion roar,
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door?
Or, Mr. Speaker, shall we let him in,
To see how quick we'll turn him out again?"

THE SHORTENED FORM OF SERVICE.

The discussion was here suspended, and the question of the revision of the Prayer-Book was taken up. The report of the Committee on Canons on the subject was substantially as follows:

The committee are keenly alive to the great risk attending any attempt to open the rubrics or any part of the Book of Common Prayer to revision. But they submit that these evils are less than those which they desire to escape.

But your committee furthermore believe that certain changes are highly desirable on their own account, and with a view to accomplish, among others, the following results, viz.:

1. To provide shorter forms of service, public and private, upon certain occasions and in certain cases.
2. To provide greater variety in the regular forms of public service.
3. To provide for the separation, when so desired, of services now commonly used in connection.
4. To remove obscurities in the present rubrics and to supply deficiencies in the same, *e. g.*, to define, for order's sake, more accurately the postures to be observed and the robes and ornaments to be used.
5. To secure a better lectionary, especially for Lent.
6. To relieve the clergy scrupulous in the observance of the rubrics from certain hardships now resulting therefrom.

After discussing the various remedies at some length, the report concludes by recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, the House of Bishops concurring, That it is the sense of this convention that nothing in the present Order of Common Prayer prohibits the separation, when desirable, of the morning prayer, the litany, and the order for the administration of the Lord's Supper, into distinct services, which may be used independently of each other, and either of them without the others; Provided that, when used together, they be used in the same order as that in which they have commonly been used, and in which they stand in the Book of Common Prayer.

2. *Resolved*, the House of Bishops concurring, That a joint commission, consisting of seven Bishops, seven Presbyters and seven laymen, be appointed (the Presbyters and laymen to be chosen by ballot in the House of Deputies) to take into consideration the whole subject of rubrical revision, among other things providing shortened and more varied services, and a new lectionary, and making such other suggestions as may seem judicious with respect to the services and offices of the Church, and to report to the next General Convention.

Judge Otis, of Illinois, opened the debate on the report of the committee. The Prayer-Book at present in use by the American Church had been adopted by the Church of England in 1661, and how well it had worked for 200 years without any revision was manifest to every one. It was given out that no change of doctrine was intended; but if that were so he would like to know what some of the proposed changes might mean. For his part, he was attached to the old Prayer-Book. He liked old ways, and was opposed to novelties. He was satisfied with the book as it stood, and was in favor of a comprehensive Church which it was undesirable to narrow. When they made decisions that cut in here and there, they drove the Church into a narrow channel and impaired its usefulness. Should they not rather let well enough alone? He was afraid to trust much tinkering, and he thought they did not want it, for he could not see who it was that cried out for these changes.

Mr. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, said there were some propositions contained in the proposal for a commission in which he concurred, but he concurred also with his friend from Illinois in utter opposition to a roving commission charged to find out where any tinkering could be done on the old manual of their faith. He had not heard any persons say that they were not satisfied with the book as it is at present stands. What could be, he asked, the object of this commission but to consume the whole time of the next convention in unprofitable debate? It was a maxim of Lord Falkland that where there was no necessity for change, there was a necessity not to change. Every experienced lawyer was aware that every change in the text of the law only served to make jurisdiction more difficult. Now, when there was a disposition toward conciliation, instead of going on to the great end of their organization, he hoped that the judgment of the house would vote down the proposition presented to it.

Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Illinois, pointed out that the Church herself was not opposed to compromise, but, on the contrary, was opposed to obstinacy in refusing alterations and to too much laxity in admitting them. He read a paragraph from the preface to the Book of Common Prayer in support of his proposition. The petition, he urged, of 500 clergymen was also a sufficient indication that there were those who desired a change.

SPEECH OF DR. HUNTINGTON.

Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, favored the proposal for a commission. In the politics of the Kingdom of Heaven there was, he said, room for statesmanship. He congratulated the convention on the step which it had taken. He spoke, he said, although it might be hardly believed, as a conservative to conservatives. In their mother country in 1868 a Tory Minister came into power, and was obliged to bring in a Reform bill. His opponents chuckled and congratulated themselves that they would be soon back in office again. The Tories, however, brought in a bill so much more wide, comprehensive, and liberal than that of the Liberals themselves as to make the reputation forever of the statesman who was now Prime Minister of England. He held this question now before the convention to be the most important which had come before the American Church for fifty years. He was glad to see that the language of the report provided for a commission, not a committee. The Church, he said, was in a crisis in her history, a crisis which was the culmination of the movement begun forty years ago by that illustrious man John Henry Newman. They were sitting in judgment on that movement, born, he believed, in the providence of God, and yet, which some of its best friends believed to be a partial failure, but full of rich results, which they were now prepared to garner. He heartily concurred in the proposition before the house.

Mr. Eli T. Wilder, of Minnesota, said that as a member of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution he knew that a form of shortened service had been considered by the committee, and that a report upon the subject was upon the calendar. It was true that a form of action was provided for changing the Prayer-Book, and another for changing the constitution. Still, the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution thought that the matter of a shortened service could be reached by simply changing the constitution. Accordingly, the committee had provided a shorter form of service, compiled solely from the orders of morning and evening prayer. The committee had adopted this course because it thought the universal voice of the laity was against any change in the Prayer-Book.

Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, of New-Jersey, said that he had no desire for High-church or Low-church legislation; but the Church of this age had a problem submitted for its action which had never come before it since the age of Constantine. It was this problem of self-development. The Church no longer includes Anglo-Saxons only, but it has spread among Indians, Chinese, and negroes. So the Church ought to go to the very verge of sectarianism. The power of adaptation is needed, and things merely doubtful ought to be allowed. He stood recorded as having voted against Ritualism. But regarded as the science of reverence, he thought it ought to be allowed to go to any extreme short of Romanism. He wanted a commission which should not tinker with the Prayer-Book, but should point out what the law was and was not. He himself had done, and he doubted not many others had done, exactly what the proposed rubric was intended to authorize. For at times, when preaching to an illiterate congregation, it was unwise to use the forms provided by the Church. But all who had done so were living in a condition of lawlessness, while boasting that they belonged to the Church of God.

Mr. Edward McCrady, of South Carolina, thought the proposed change was pregnant with many dangers. They were asked to change the Prayer-Book in a way not authorized by the constitution, and that, he thought, bordered upon revolution. It was setting a precedent without limit. He, too, wanted a change. He wanted "proceeding from the Father to the Son" changed, and he wanted "Jehovah" substituted for "Trinity." But the proper way to reach that was by a change in the text and not by changing the rubrics. In conclusion he would say, beware how you amend the Prayer-Book by amending the constitution.

Rev. Mr. Ward, of Maine, said that the report simply proposed to adapt the Prayer-Book to the needs of the country, and to gather in the multitudes who were creedless and Christless. In the canon respecting ritual they only adapted it to the necessities of the occasion, and as he understood it, that was intended in the present course. Every minister knew the difficulties placed in the way of these rubrics, and they also knew that they were often violated. He heartily sustained the canon as reported.

Rev. Mr. Watson, of North Carolina, said that the proposed canon did not disturb any of the wise foundations of the Church, but were framed in perfect consistency with them. No one would be more unwilling than he was to support anything which was not in perfect accord with the Episcopal Church and its teachings, and he was in favor of this canon believing that it was needed in the proper discharge of ministerial labors.

The hour for recess here arrived, and the Chairman announced that he had received an invitation from Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., to have the closing services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street. He was in favor of accepting the invitation, but the matter being submitted to the convention, it was resolved to appoint a committee to determine upon the best place of holding the closing services. A recess was taken.

During the debate upon a shortened form of common-prayer, a message was read from the House of Bishops concurring in the proposed amendment of article 4 of the constitution, so that it reads, as amended, as follows:

ARTICLE IV. The Bishop or Bishops in every diocese shall be chosen agreeably to such rules as shall be fixed by the convention of that diocese; and every Bishop of this Church shall confine the exercise of his episcopal office to his proper diocese, unless [illegible] act of the episcopal office in another diocese by the ecclesiastical authority thereof.

At the close of the morning session the House concurred in the message from the House of Bishops nominating Rev. Drs. William F. Morgan and Robert G. Howland, and Messrs. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., and L. P. Morton to be the Standing Committee on Foreign Churches.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was altogether a secret one, but, unlike the former secret sessions, was entirely harmonious, as the vote below given will indicate. The only hesitation felt was in the case of Rev. Mr. Garrett, and that proceeded from the fact that he was not a naturalized citizen. He was finally chosen President of the missionary jurisdiction of Northern Texas by the following vote:

Clerical Vote—Dioceses in the affirmative, 30; in the negative, 10; divided, 1.

Lay Vote—Dioceses in the affirmative, 26; negative, 8; divided, 2.

Rev. J. H. D. Wingfield was elected Bishop of Northern California by the unanimous vote of 41 clerical and 35 lay delegates.

The nomination of Rev. R. W. B. Elliot to be Bishop of Western Texas was confirmed by the unanimous vote of 34 lay delegations, and by only a single opposing vote among 35 clerical delegations.

It was decided to hold the closing services in St. John's Chapel, instead of Dr. Tyng's Church, as was proposed in the morning session. It is not likely that the convention will adjourn before the middle of next week.

During the afternoon three messages were received from the House of Bishops. The first concurred in the setting apart of a new diocese in Wisconsin, the second concurred in the action of the House of Deputies respecting the revision of the Hymnal as reported in yesterday's TIMES, and suggested that further revision was inexpedient; and the third approved of the use of the new table of lessons for Lent, and ember and rogation days.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE TRIBUNE'S MILK MISSION.

A SUIT FOR $10,000 DAMAGES FOR AN ALLEGED LIBEL.

The suit of Aaron Genong against the New-York *Tribune* Association to recover $10,000 for an alleged libel, came on for trial yesterday, before Judge Donohue and a jury, in Supreme Court, Circuit. It appeared from the statement of counsel and testimony given on the trial, that, in 1873, the *Tribune* published an article against vendors of adulterated milk, among whom they included the plaintiff in this suit, charging a portion of his milk which they had secured to have been adulterated to the extent of being half water. Upon seeing this article, the plaintiff, who it appears is a deacon of a church, went to the publishers of the *Tribune* in company with his Pastor, and demanded a retraction of the alleged libel. A partial retraction was made, it appears, but not so full as to satisfy the plaintiff, and he thereupon commenced this suit. The defense seeks to justify the publication on the ground of its truth, it having been founded on a report of an analysis made by Prof. Chandler, one of the Commissioners of the Board of Health, and also that it was published with good motives and for justifiable ends. The proof on the part of plaintiff was that of himself and his wagon driver, both of whom denied any knowledge of the alleged adulteration. The case is still on trial.

THE NORMAL CLASS FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Normal Class of the New-York Sunday-school Association will begin its weekly meetings this evening in the chapel of Dr. Howard Crosby's church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. At the suggestion of several Superintendents the lesson of the following Sunday, of the international series, will be taught, and thus, as far as possible, supply the need of a weekly teachers' meeting. Each lesson will be followed by a normal class exercise, with the idea of furnishing practical suggestions and help in the work of preparation, teaching, and management of classes. The meetings will be divided into three series, the first extending from Oct. 30 to Dec. 11, the second and third from the middle of January to June, 1875. The committee have been most fortunate in securing Mr. Ralph Wells for each meeting of the first series, and Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., for ten meetings of the second series. Other eminent and successful workers will be invited to speak on special topics, and to teach the lessons, that all may witness the best methods of the best teachers. These meetings are free to all Sunday-school workers, of whatever denomination. The arrangements are made by a committee, of which Rev. A. D. Vail, the popular Pastor of the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church, is Chairman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Recorder Hackett and District Attorney Rollins disposed of the following cases yesterday in the Court of General Sessions: Henry Hart pleaded guilty to grand larceny; four years in State Prison. Charles Desor, alias Heyer, pleaded guilty to an attempted grand larceny; two years and six months in State Prison. Louis Marks, William Johnson, William Bosey, and Charles Cole all pleaded guilty to attempts at burglary in the third degree; Marks was sent to State Prison for one year, and the other prisoners were sent to the same institution for two years and six months. Gustab Linat pleaded guilty to forgery; two years and six months in State Prison. George H. Hill pleaded guilty to grand larceny; on the recommendation of the Grand Jury sentence was suspended. Martin Trainer pleaded guilty to petit larceny; six months in the Penitentiary. Caroline Dehn also pleaded guilty to petit larceny; three months in the Penitentiary. William Hays was found guilty of an attempted burglary at the store of Robert A. Cue, No. 717 Broadway, on the night of the 19th inst.; two years and six months in State Prison. Robert Gray, alias James Thompson, (jointly indicted with Charles Hayes, alias Baker, alias Meyer, already convicted,) charged with the larceny of $120, by means of the "panel game" in complicity, as supposed, with the notorious Libby Doris, who acted as a decoy, was found guilty and remanded for sentence. George H. Mix pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

Argument was had before Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court yesterday on the order to show cause why the writ of prohibition restraining the Surrogate from permitting action, and the Executors from acting under letters testamentary granted on the estate of the late James B. Taylor, should not be continued. The writ was issued on the theory that the Court of Appeals having reversed the decision of the Surrogate admitting the will to probate the Surrogate should not thereafter authorize the Executors to act. It is contended in opposition to this that, by the act of 1871, it is expressly predicted that an appeal from the Surrogate's decision shall not stay the issuing of letters testamentary to the Executors when such become necessary for the safety and management of the estate. After hearing the statements and arguments of the respective counsel in the case, the substance of which has already very fully appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

SENTENCE OF PRISONERS.

Jerome B. Frazer, convicted a few days ago, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of the crime of forgery, was yesterday sentenced, by Judge Brady, to an imprisonment of five years in the State Prison at hard labor. The charge against the prisoner was that he uttered, for the purpose of obtaining a loan thereon, bonds with the forged indorsement of J. Ely. The prisoner strenuously denied his knowledge of the forgery, and pleaded a destitute family in mitigation of punishment, but to no purpose.... William Hughes, who was recently convicted of a violation of the law of 1866 requiring keepers of sailors' boarding-houses to take out a license, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Brady to pay a fine of $100. The fine was paid and the prisoner discharged. This is the first prosecution under the act, and on that ground the Judge said he was disposed to be lenient in awarding punishment.

POLICE TRIALS.

At the session of Police trials yesterday, before Commissioner Disbecker, the cases of Thomas McLaughlin, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, for neglect of duty, and Cornelius J. Regan, Fifth Precinct, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, were postponed for further testimony. The charge against Roundsman Roger O'Halloran, of the Fifth Precinct, of improper conduct toward a prisoner, was dismissed. Patrolman John Ferran, of the Fourth Precinct, was charged with having insulted Mrs. Whittier, Matron of the Home for Fallen Women, No. 273 Water street. The complainant, accompanied by two ladies, was standing in front of a disreputable house, which she was in the act of visiting for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the reformation of the inmates, when the accused ordered her to move on, and upon her refusal grasped her arm and pushed her along the sidewalk. The case was referred to the board. A charge against Patrolman Charles A. Martin, of the Eighth Precinct, for shooting a dog belonging to James W. Tucker, of No. 87 Wooster street, was dismissed. Patrolman James McGowan was charged by Julius Berliner, No. 505 Canal street, with refusing to disperse a crowd which had collected in front of his place of business. The case was referred to the board.

RIGHT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS TO LEASE ARMORIES.

The Board of Supervisors took a lease from David Fallen of a hall in Fifteenth street to be used as an armory at an annual rent of $14,500. The Finance Department refused to pay, and Fallen now brings suit to recover from the City the sum of $17,500 accrued rent under the lease. The City defends the action on the ground that the lease was void, the Supervisors having no power to contract for it, and that it had been procured through collusion between Fallen, who made the lease, and some parties in the [illegible] of the [illegible]. The case is still on trial.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION—INTERESTING PAPERS READ—THE CAUSE OF THE RECENT ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION IN JAPAN.

The semi-annual session of the Oriental Society, which opened on Wednesday, in the Bible House, was resumed yesterday morning, Prof. Edward E. Salisbury presiding, and Prof. W. D. Whitney acting as Corresponding Secretary. Prof. S. Merrill read an interesting paper on "Assyrian Monuments in America," and Rev. O. Crane read a paper on the "Archæological Remains of the Ancient Antiquities of Asia Minor." Among other papers read was one on the "Talmud and its Relation to the Early History of Christianity," and also a paper on "Semitic Consonants on the Western Continent," by Prof. S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania.

The most important paper presented during the session was one upon "Recent Japanese Literature," by Prof. W. E. Griffis, late of the Imperial College of Tokio, (Yedo,) and for four years resident in Japan. The object of the paper was to explain the recent social and political revolution in Japan, and to show the true causes which operated effectually to overthrow the Shogun's (Tycoon's) Government, to reinstate the Mikado to full power, and to impel the Japanese nation into the path of modern civilization. In Japan the impulse to enter the comity of nations, and to follow the course of their civilization, came from within, and not from without. It is the general impression among foreigners that the abolition of the dual form of Government, and the sweeping away of the feudal system was the direct result of the presence of foreigners on the soil of Japan. This, however, is a great mistake. From causes already at work before the arrival of Commodore Perry and the foreigners in Japan, the Shogun's Government would certainly have fallen. The presence of foreigners in Japan served merely to hasten the slow inevitable. Among the many classes into which Japanese society was formerly divided, there were two that comprised the readers and thinkers. One, the Buddhist priesthood, who brought into existence that vast mass of Buddhistic literature and originated and developed those phases of Japanese Buddhism which have made it a distinct product of thought and life among the manifold phases of this, the most widely-professed religion on earth. This ecclesiastical literary activity and growth culminated in the sixteenth century. Since that time Japanese thought has been led by the *Samurai*, or military literati, the secularly educated and armed classes.

The creative era of Japanese literature was between the eighth and twelfth centuries. The scholastic era of Japanese learning and literature embraced the latter half of the last and the first quarter of the present century. The province of Mito was especially the resort of learned men and authors, and the effect of their writings was to point out the historical fact that the Shogun was a usurper, and that the Mikado was the only true source of authority. It was the study of these works that led the Samurai from one end of the country to the other to raise the cry, "Honor the Mikado and expel the barbarian." Another element that tended to overthrow the usurping Shogun and to restore the Mikado, was the revival of the study of pure Shinto, or the ancient religion of Japan, according to which the Mikado is the divine representative of the gods on earth, and as such is to be loved and obeyed by all Japanese. The study of Shinto created a powerful party whose constant aim was to overthrow the Shogun's government, and thus end the usurpation of six and a half centuries. All these currents of thought united to swell the stream of opinion and action which, in 1868, swept the Shogun from his seat of power into poverty and obscurity, and which raised the Mikado to his rightful place as *de facto* sovereign of Japan. Yet the very men who formed the Mikado's party were the most bitter haters of foreigners. The one object that united and impelled them was to restore the Mikado and then drive out the foreigners, close the ports of foreign commerce, and then repudiate the treaties. Mr. Iwakura and his colleagues were the arch haters of foreigners, their ways and works. Now they are the leaders of the new ideas and the forward movement in Western civilization. How was this marvelous change wrought? Why did the foreigner-haters become the leaders of progress, the defenders and executors of Western civilization? Why did they preach the faith they once destroyed? "It was the lesson taught them at Shimonoseki," say some. "It was the benefits arising from commerce," say others. "It was because foreigners persuaded them," say not a few. In none of these do we find the true explanation. War, commerce, and contact with foreigners for a half century did not move China, neither would they have moved Japan. In the latter country the impulse was from within, not from without. The real cause of the recent "reformation" in Japan was an intelligent one. It was brought about by the reading and study of the recent native literature, produced by earnest men who had studied the foreign languages, notably the English and Dutch, years before, or who had visited Europe and America during the time of the Shogun's power, and who returned to Japan shortly before the Mikado was reinstated, and began the publication of these original works and translations which were eagerly read and studied by the new rulers and rising men of Japan. In these books the history of Western nations was faithfully told; their customs and beliefs explained and defended; their resources, methods of thought, education, morals, laws, systems of government, &c., were described and elucidated. With Western ideas for texts, Fukuzawa, Nakamura, Uchida, Mitsukuri, Urin, Kato, and a host of scholarly writers expounded the true principles which a nation that would become great must follow out. They one and all showed how Japan had retrograded in isolation, and that the adoption of Western civilization was both a virtue and a necessity. Prof. Griffis said, "It was his firm belief, after nearly four years of life in Japan, mingling with the progressive men of the empire, that the reading and study of books written by Japanese authors, and printed in the Japanese language, did more to transform the mind of the Japanese leaders and thinking people than any other cause."

During the past decade the production of purely native literature has ceased, and the translation of foreign books, largely scientific, and the composition of works inspired by the reading of Western literature, have busied the scholars and writers of Japan.

Prof. Griffis entered into many details of Japanese book-making, the subject matter of the books relating to the United States and other countries, what the Japanese thought of us, &c. He closed by remarking that "should Western civilization take sure root and flourish in Japan, and the people become occidentalized, it is not too much to hope that the peculiar genius of the Japanese will produce a literary work that will take its place among the imperishable classics of the world."

The business of the society was closed at the morning session yesterday and the meeting was then adjourned.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT.

In the United States Court yesterday, before Judge Woodruff, an application was made by Mr. George W. Wingate, in behalf of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer and others, for the removal of United States Commissioner Davenport. The grounds alleged in the matter have already been published. Mr. Wingate conducted the prosecution, and Ex-Judge Porter assisted Mr. Commissioner Davenport. The first witness called for the prosecution was Mr. George H. Heinrichs. He said he had been a citizen of this country since 1855, was a Democrat, and had voted regularly since that time. On the morning of the 19th of October, 1872, he was arrested and taken before Commissioner Davenport, who would not admit him to bail, and sent him to Ludlow Street Jail, where he was kept until the following Monday morning. He then had a preliminary examination, and was admitted to bail. After that he made repeated efforts to have his examination concluded, but did not succeed. His bail bond was finally canceled, by order of the United States Court, on a motion made to that effect by his attorney. Several witnesses were produced by the prosecution, whose testimony went to corroborate Mr. Heinrich's statement. Mr. Charles Hussey, of No. 17 Oliver street, swore that in 1872 he lived in Catharine street, and was there arrested and taken before Mr. Davenport. The reason for his arrest was that he would not allow a man, who said he was a canvasser, to go up stairs in his premises. The man never told him he was verifying the registry. He was admitted to bail on the day of his arrest, but was never examined, although he appeared on two or three different occasions with his witnesses. Mr. William P. Kirk, of No. 57 Madison street, corroborated Mr. Hussey's statement. Mr. Bernard O'Neill, of No. 494 Second street, deposed that in October, 1872, he was arrested and taken before Mr. Davenport. There he was told that the charge against him was that he had tried to induce parties to register illegally. He asked for an examination, and it was set down for the next day but one, which was the day after the election. He was then sent to Ludlow Street Jail, and next day gave bail before United States Commissioner Osborn. When arrested he was candidate for the position of Alderman. He never was examined by Mr. Davenport, although he appeared with his witnesses for that purpose. Other witnesses were then called whose testimony went to prove the correctness of Mr. O'Neil's statement. The case was then adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock.

SENTENCE DAY IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Yesterday Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court, sentenced the prisoners found guilty during the last term. William Simpson, for selling obscene literature, ten years in Kings County Penitentiary and pay a fine of $5,000, to stand committed until paid. John S. Cary, for embezzling letters, four years in the same. James Levy, a notary public, for perjury in procuring naturalization papers, four years and six months in the same. John Cowan and John Kahoe, for conspiring to defraud the United States Treasury, the first, two years in the Albany Penitentiary and $1,000 fine, the latter to thirteen months in the Kings County Penitentiary and $1,000 fine. Robert G. Watson, for attempting to negotiate an altered United States bond, two years in Kings County Penitentiary and $1 fine. Joseph Quinn and John Dunston, for dealing in prints in the similitude of United States currency, thirteen months in the Kings County Penitentiary. Joseph W. Carey, mate of the ship Sovereign of the Seas, for cruel and unusual punishment of a sailor, two months in the Kings County Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $250.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—THE DECEASED GIRL'S CHARACTER—A LITTLE SCENE.

The fourteenth day's session of the Jersey City Presbytery, before which the trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning is being held, was opened in the Prospect Avenue Church on the Heights, at 1 o'clock yesterday, with prayer by Moderator Wall. The attendance was larger than on any previous day. Sarah Jane Munroe was the first witness called. She testified that Mary had told her that the watch Glendenning is said to have given her had been presented to her by her brother in Michigan, and that she had herself bought the chain. Miss Pomeroy had told her that her life in the house of her cousins was particularly hard. They treated her cruelly. She dared not say her soul was her own, except when Miller coincided. She forced herself upon Glendenning. On the evening of July 12, when, it was proved by the prosecution, Miss Pomeroy and Glendenning were in the church after the afternoon services until dusk, witness said that Mr. Glendenning did not remain after service that afternoon. He descended from the pulpit, "spoke a single sentence" to Miss Pomeroy, to which she made no reply, and then left the church in company with a sister of witness and his own sister. Witness always regarded Miss Pomeroy as deceitful. She often said that Glendenning had visited her on evenings when witness knew he was elsewhere. On one occasion Mary said that a set of books, Marion Harland's works, had been presented by Smith Miller to his wife, and afterward said that the books had been presented to herself by a gentleman friend.

Q.—(By Mr. Imbrie)—You thought her deceitful? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you believe her when she told you that she was ill-treated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did you believe it? A.—She looked as though she had been ill-treated.

Q.—You did not believe it because she told you so? A.—No, Sir.

After the close of Miss Munroe's testimony there was a scene in the church, which, during the time it lasted, created the greatest possible excitement in the church. A rule of the Presbytery prescribes that no one expecting to testify shall be allowed in the room while another witness is testifying. And each witness as he presents himself is required to swear that he had not been previously in attendance. A young man named Dean, who testified Wednesday, swore that he had not been in the church during the taking of testimony. Yesterday, Dr. Imbrie stated that he had received a card, on which was the name of Rev. T. H. Jacobus, on which it was stated that Dean had sat in the audience on Tuesday and had made evidences of witnesses the subject of unfavorable criticism, and so charging Mr. Dean with having perjured himself. Mr. Jacobus, who was in the audience, was asked to step forward, and Mr. Dean was brought out from the witness room. Dean was very pale when he made his appearance, and betrayed all the signs of unusual excitement. As he entered the room he asked Mr. Jacobus if he were the man he had referred to, and upon being assured that he was, remarked, "How could you be so mistaken, Sir?" At this point there was a demonstration of applause. When it had subsided Mr. Dean asking the reverend gentleman to "remember that he was mistaken," demanded that Mr. Jacobus be sworn. The oath was administered, and Mr. Jacobus testified that on Tuesday he sat in the body of the room by the side of a man who looked very much like Dean. He was pretty positive that it was Dean, but as he did not notice him carefully, he was not willing to swear that he was the same man. Mr. Dean arose and explained that there was a man in the City who looks much like him, for whom, in fact, he had been often mistaken, but really he had not been in the audience before he gave his evidence. On motion the whole matter was dismissed. Mutual explanations followed on all sides. The prosecution hastened to declare that they did not believe Mr. Dean had violated his oath, while the defense, whose witness had been thus assailed, declared that Mr. Jacobus had acted in good faith. Mr. Jacobus disavowed all personal feeling in the matter. Mr. Dean took him by the hand amid the laughter of the audience, and forgave him, and amid the greatest excitement the drama closed by the withdrawal of the parties to it.

Margaret Isabella Munroe was then sworn. She testified: I have heard Miss Pomeroy speak of Mr. Glendenning as being kind to her; I have observed her endeavoring to obtrude herself on his notice. She told me once that she had contrived to be in the post-office when he called there for his letters. She told me that she had bought the chain which she wore with her watch. June 5, 1874, she told me that the neighbors all thought she was engaged to Mr. Glendenning, but it was all nonsense. She was not. She complained to me that she was cruelly treated by her cousins, and she was afraid of her cousin Smith particularly. I asked her why she did not leave. She said that Smith Miller had $50 belonging to her and that she wanted it first. On the Sunday, July 12, 1874, Glendenning, after services, came down from the pulpit, "spoke a single sentence" to Miss Pomeroy. She said nothing but glared at him. He went out with his sister and me. We had not gone far when Miss Pomeroy hailed us. We asked her if she would go with us. She said she thought not, that she would go down and see her cousin Riggs.

Q.—How did you esteem her as to character? A.—Well, I never could make a companion of her. She was so forward. She often remained at the church till the others had gone in order to be in his company.

Q.—Were you not open to that implication because you remained and went home with him on the night of July 12?

Witness did not reply, and there was considerable sensation in the room. Witness said that Miss Pomeroy's attentions to Mr. Glendenning had been particularly marked during the last six months.

Q. (By Dr. Imbrie)—Was Miss Pomeroy's reputation good in this community? A.—I never had much to do with her.

Q.—Did you never hear any one speak of it? A.—I never spoke of her. I never heard her spoken of except in the church.

Q.—Well, the church is in this community. Was her reputation in the church good? A. (reluctantly)—Well, yes, Sir.

Witness further testified that one Sunday in April she saw Mary run after Glendenning and try to talk to him. He tried to get away, but she hindered him by standing in front of him. I have often said that it was disgraceful for her to run around after Mr. Glendenning as she did.

Smith Bartles, next sworn, testified: I am a member of this church. On one occasion I visited some kind of a foundling institution on Clinton place, New-York. Rev. Mr. Moor, Mr. Glendenning, and Mr. Jewell went with me. We went to ascertain if Glendenning had been there to secure accommodation for a friend. We had asked Mr. Glendenning to go with us, and he readily consented. When we went in we saw Dr. Hubbard. I asked him if he had ever seen Mr. Glendenning. Dr. Hubbard looked at him, and said, "I don't remember having ever seen that man before." We then went to the Asylum, where was the nurse who had identified Glendenning. We went into the parlor. Presently a woman came in. I supposed it was Mrs. Greystock. Mr. Moore said to her, "We want an answer to but one question—could she identify Mr. Glendenning as having been there before?" She said she had never seen him before, but supposed that we wanted Mrs. Greystock. Mrs. Greystock refused to see us, and we went away.

C. C. Jewell next sworn, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Bartles. He also testified that when at the asylum they asked for Mrs. Greystock, and the head nurse told them that one of the physicians had advised Mrs. Greystock not to be interviewed.

The hour for recess having arrived, the Presbytery at 5:30 o'clock adjourned till to-day at 1 o'clock.

THE MERRIGAN MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Mrs. Sarah Merrigan for the murder of Miss Margaret Hamill was resumed yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Tappan. Charles H. Miller was the first witness called. He testified that he was Sergeant of the Sixth Precinct on the 27th May, 1871, and that on that day Mrs. Merrigan was brought to the station-house by an officer, who found her in the street in a fit. The fit, witness thought, was induced by the pregnant condition of the woman. She had not taken any liquor, but was unable to tell her name or where she lived for several hours. She showed no indisposition to answer, but was apparently unable to comprehend the questions. Witness' evidence was substantiated by the production of the Police blotter. Daniel Dougherty, a practical engineer, and father of Mrs. Merrigan, testified that his daughter's mind had been affected by the sickness which her pregnancy had produced in 1871. Witness also testified that his wife's brother was at present confined in a lunatic asylum. A number of other witnesses were called, and gave evidence to the effect that several of Mrs. Merrigan's mother's relatives were confined in lunatic asylums in Ireland. Drs. Corey, Skene, and McDonnell recited to the jury the symptoms of epileptic insanity. Kate Valentine, an attendant in the female department of Raymond Street Jail, testified that while Mrs. Merrigan was confined in that institution she had several fits. William Brown, a keeper in the jail, gave evidence to the same effect. After two other witnesses had been examined, whose testimony was of little importance, the court adjourned until this morning.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Thomas alias Reddy Brown, a notorious ruffian, residing in the Fourteenth Ward, was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with highway robbery. The complaint was made by Mr. John J. Mandeville, of No. 191 Henry street, Brooklyn, who stated that on the evening of the 28th instant he had been drinking pretty freely, down town, and finally brought up in Mott street at 7:15 o'clock. Brown, and four others not yet arrested, were standing in front of the saloon No. [illegible] Mott street, and he asked them to have a drink. [illegible] and the thieves, falling him, stole his watch containing $60 from his inside vest pocket. The prisoner was defended by Counselor Stiner, who produced a number of persons, with intent to prove an alibi. The witnesses for the defense testified that on the evening in question they were with Brown at Clark Garden, keeping out some time. Roundsman Byrnes, of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified to the known bad character of Brown and his associates. Justice Morgan decided to hold Brown for trial.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER ON POOL-SELLING.

COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS—THE LAW ON THE QUESTION.

Mayor Havemeyer sent the following communication, on Monday, to District Attorney Phelps:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.
Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, District Attorney, &c.:

DEAR SIR: For several years past what are known as election pools have been sold in this City, to its great disgrace, the injury of the public morals, and the degradation of the elective franchise.

In that way, the gamblers, the most unworthy part of our population, have sometimes been able to exercise a material influence upon the results of an election.

Nothing could be more offensive to all good citizens, and I am determined to do all I can to prevent a repetition of the offense.

I request you, therefore, with the least possible delay, to advise me if any, and what laws for the punishment of this grave offense are in force. I do not know the precise form of the offense, but I understand it to be a species of betting upon contesting candidates, by which the person paying in money on the successful candidate takes all the money paid in on the various candidates. I assume that it must be a violation of law. If it be, I desire to send the answer I may receive from you to the proper public officers, in order that any attempt to perpetrate the offense may be immediately stopped, and all engaged in it arrested and punished.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. F. HAVEMEYER.

The Mayor received the following reply from the District Attorney yesterday:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Oct. 28, 1874.
Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Mayor, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 26th inst., requesting my advice as to whether there is any provision of law by which the selling of pools on elections can be stopped and punished. By the Revised Statutes it was made a misdemeanor "to win or loose at play or by betting at any time the sum or value of $25 within the space of twenty-four hours." The gambling act of 1851 makes it a misdemeanor to keep a room, building, &c., to be used or occupied for gambling.

Whether or not what is called "pool selling" would come within the provisions of the law prohibiting gambling has never been determined by the courts of this State. The practice of selling pools has, I believe, grown up since the passage of the act of 1851. It would seem that the law is broad enough in its terms to cover the selling of pools, if it could be shown that more than $25 was won or lost at any one time within twenty-four hours.

With the provisions of the Metropolitan Police act you are quite familiar, and I therefore need not be at pains to state them. It is to be regretted that there is not more full and complete legislation on the subject.

I am, Sir, with great respect, very truly yours,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, District Attorney.

BASE-BALL.

THE PHILADELPHIAS BEATEN BY THE ATLANTICS.

The Philadelphia Club was easily defeated in a game on the Union Grounds yesterday by the Atlantics. The game was the sixth of their championship series, and was witnessed by about 200 persons. Neither club made anything like a brilliant exhibition of fielding skill, but the batting on both sides was remarkably fine. Craver and York were the best in the field for the Philadelphias, while Holdsworth led at the bat. For the Atlantics Sweezey, Dehlman, and McGee did the best fielding, and the veteran Pearce was the most successful with the bat. The game was impartially umpired by Mr. Burdock, of the Mutual Club. Appended is the score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Eggler, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Chapman, r. f.	2	1	0	0	0
Holdsworth, r. f.	2	3	0	0	0	Ferguson, 3d b.	1	2	4	2	2
Hicks, c.	1	1	7	0	9	Pearse, s. s.	2	3	2	6	2
Craver, 2d b.	0	2	5	5	0	Bond, p.	2	1	0	1	0
Bechtel, p.	0	0	0	2	2	Fleet, c.	1	2	5	0	3
York, l. f.	0	0	3	0	0	Sweezey, 2d b.	0	0	1	3	0
Mack, 1st b.	2	2	12	0	1	Dehlman, 1st b.	0	1	10	1	0
Fulmer, 3d b.	0	2	0	5	3	McGee, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Donnelly, s. s.	0	1	0	1	2	Clark, l. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	5	11	27	13	1[illegible]	Total	9	10	27	13	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—5
Atlantic	4	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	—9

Runs Earned—Atlantic, 1; Philadelphia, 1.
First Base by Errors of Opponents—Atlantic, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Burdock of the Mutual Club.

The Mutual and Philadelphia Clubs will play their seventh championship game on the Union Grounds to-day.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Moses Remair and Albert Friedlander, who composed the firm of Moses Remair & Co., were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts. Under the forty-third section of the amended Bankrupt law, they offered a composition to their creditors of thirty per cent., ten per cent. of which they proposed to pay in cash, and the remainder in notes. A sufficient number of the creditors agreed to this proposition, and the composition was sent to Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court, to be confirmed. The counsel for Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., who were among the creditors, objected to this arrangement. They held that the amendments to the Bankrupt act, under which the composition in question was effected, were unconstitutional, inasmuch as the composition provided for the discharge of the debtor upon a partial payment of his debts, and did not provide for the distribution of all his property among the creditors. And also that the proposed composition did not fulfill the requirements of the amended act, as it authorized the payment in notes, and not in money. Yesterday, Judge Blatchford decided that the amended Bankrupt act extends to all cases in which the law causes the distribution of a debtor's property. Congress is not restricted within the scope of the English bankrupt laws as the latter existed at the time our Constitution was adopted. The power of Congress to enact bankrupt laws is general, unlimited, and unrestricted as regards the distribution of the property of a debtor among his creditors. A composition would be confirmed by the court, under an amended act, unless it were shown that it was not the best for all the parties interested, or that it could not, for some sufficient reason, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor, in which case it is the duty of the Court to refuse to accept and confirm the composition. In cases in which it is claimed that the composition is unjust to dissenting creditors, an opportunity must be given to make an appeal. The payment of the claims by percentages is legal if the notes are indorsed satisfactorily to the creditors. The present composition would be confirmed were it not for the sole imperfection that the creditors have not, in regular meeting, agreed upon an indorser or indorsers of the notes offered in payment to them. The composition merely says it requires the notes to be satisfactorily indorsed, but it is necessary that the indorser or indorsers be determined upon to the satisfaction of the creditors before the composition is presented for confirmation. The Court suggested that this amendment, and such others as the creditors might deem fit and proper, could be made at another meeting.

THE NEW-YORK BOARD OF TRADE.

The following gentlemen having been elected to serve on the Committee of the Board of Trade, their election was confirmed yesterday: Royal Phelps, banker and merchant; J. W. De Castro, President of the De Castro & Dunner Sugar Refining Company; Erastus Brooks, *Evening Express*; H. L. Clapp, of Fairbanks & Co., scale manufacturers; W. H. Wickham, diamond merchant; R. J. Cortis, White Star Steam-ship Line; Charles Bliven, President of the Hart, Bliven & Mead Hardware Manufacturing Company; G. W. C. Clarke, of Clarke, Chitty & Clarke, Counsellors at Law; Oswald Ottendorfer, *Staats Zeitung*; W. O. Woodward, of William Jessop & Sons, metal importers; Thomas F. Carhart, of Carhart, Whitford & Co., wholesale clothiers; Benjamin H. Hutton, of Benkard & Hutton, dry goods merchants; and Frederick Kuhne, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, bankers.

POSTAGE ON CIRCULARS.

Postmaster James has received from the Post Office Department a decision that the proper rate of postage on printed circulars inclosing tickets referred to in the circulars, and necessary to their explanation or full understanding, is one cent. The law requires that one cent each shall be paid on circulars deposited in Post Offices in cities where there are letter-carriers for city delivery. The view taken by the department as to the construction of the law, is that such inclosures as are mentioned really form part of the circulars, and are not to be charged for separately. The decision is of considerable importance to the business community who make use extensively of the Post Office for the distribution of their City circulars inclosing cards, &c., referred to therein.

A COLORED HIGHWAY ROBBER.

James Townsend, a colored man, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with highway robbery. From the evidence it appeared that on the night of the 16th inst., Francis McNabb, a tailor, of No. 7 Vandam street, was attacked by a gang of colored men, of whom Townsend was one, opposite an alleyway at No. 37 Thompson street, as he was proceeding to his home. The prisoner seized Mr. McNabb by the throat while the others assaulted him and kicked him, and he was finally thrown on the ground. The gang searched Mr. McNabb's pockets, but did not succeed in finding any money, which he had concealed in his hat. [illegible] the complainant, who sent [illegible] was sent to State Prison for ten years. The jury could not agree upon a verdict, and the prisoner was remanded.

A BUSY DAY AT THE POST OFFICE.

A number of political organizations and candidates have notified Postmaster James of their intention to post a very large number of circulars, to be delivered on Monday next, and with a view to meet the strain upon the resources of the Post Office which will result from this addition to the usual labors of the clerks and carriers, Mr. James has caused the following order to be issued. It is supposed that the number of the circulars referred to will equal, if not exceed, 500,000, and will make the total delivery for that day upward of 1,000,000 letters, &c., so that carriers and clerks will not be likely to find time hang heavy on their hands:

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1874.

A large number of circulars will be deposited in this office during the present week, intended for delivery on Monday, Nov. 2, the most of them being intended for that portion of the City above Canal street, and Superintendents of stations will especially instruct the carriers as to the necessity of a prompt and faithful delivery of the same.

In order to prepare for the extra labor thereby involved, the circulars referred to will be assorted for dispatch at this office on Sunday—all the clerks in the carriers' department being ordered on duty for that purpose—and a wagon will leave this office on that day, according to the following schedule: General Post Office, 4 P. M., arriving at A and B at 4:20; C and D at 4:50; E and F at 4:50; G and H at 5:00. Messenger will arrive at I in time to arrive at K at 5:30, and L 5:45.

Superintendents will see that a sufficient clerical force is on duty at each station on Sunday to assort the matter which will arrive by that wagon, in order that the ordinary work of Monday may not be interfered with.

The Postmaster orders that all applications for leave of absence for Monday (with or without substitute) be referred to the undersigned.

The circulars referred to will not be furnished to carriers for first morning delivery, but on second, or such other delivery as may be considered most convenient by Superintendents. As the capabilities and resources of the office are to be subjected to a severe test in this matter, the Postmaster is confident that the Superintendents, clerks, and carriers will do all in their power to insure a result which will be creditable to themselves and to the service. Respectfully,

J. GAYLER, General Superintendent City Delivery.

THE MURDER AT SOUTH OYSTER BAY.

Lewis Jarvis, who seems to have been the principal in the murder of Mr. Samuel J. Jones, of South Oyster Bay, was taken there on Wednesday in order that he might find the trunk and watch he admitted had been taken and buried. On his arrival at Mr. Jones' place he showed the officers where he had stood while Robert Jackson [illegible] the house. He also admitted that he had hold of Mr. Jones when he was thrown into the well. The two small trunks, he said, were taken from the top of a book-case in the front room of the house. Jarvis said that when Jones went out to put out the fire in the brush, Jackson slipped into the house, and struck him as soon as he returned. After the party left the house Jarvis showed where he and Jackson had cut the club they used. About two miles from Mr. Jones' house Jarvis pointed out a place where he said he had buried the watch and one of the small trunks. After much digging they failed to find the watch. The trunk was then sought for, and Jarvis led the way to a place near his house, where, upon digging, the trunk was found. It contained some old copper coins, a gold locket, a bunch of keys, a large brass key, and a number of papers, the latter badly damaged by water. Jarvis then went to his house, and after a short conversation with his wife she handed the officers Mr. Jones' steel watch-chain and some silver coins. Robert Jackson was yesterday taken to Ridgewood by the officers. He conducted them to a point near his father's house, and showed them where he had buried some of the coin taken from the boxes. A few gold pieces were here dug up by the officers. Jackson gave the officers considerable information regarding the circumstances attending the murder.

THE SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers, comprising Mr. O. Chanute, Chairman, Messrs. Francis Collingwood, Charles E. Graham, and Gen. Bernard, assembled at the office of Mr. Alfred Speer, No. 82 Warren street, yesterday noon, for the purpose of investigating his plan for rapid transit, familiarly known as the "traveling sidewalk." The model presented for investigation is elaborately constructed, and represents a miniature sidewalk, running around a room 50 by 25 feet. The moving platform runs on small wheels upon tracks which are underneath it and out of sight. These wheels are small and noiseless, with a rubber tire and wide flange to prevent them from running off the track. The mode of getting on and off the walk particularly impressed the committee. It consists of small tracks for cars, placed at short intervals along the route, having four wheels, two of which are placed on the walk, the remaining two running on a stationary rail, which runs by the side of the movable platform. By means of an ingeniously-contrived brake the wheels on the stationary rail are stopped, and those on the movable walk are set in motion, while the car remains at a stand-still. The passenger is taken into this car, the brake is reversed, and the revolutions of the wheels touching the platform are stopped, while those remaining on the stationary track are set in motion. The members of the committee expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the plans submitted by Mr. Speer, and promised to render a decision at an early day.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A dispatch was received in this City yesterday from Columbus, Ohio, stating that nothing was accomplished at the meeting of stock and bond holders of the C. C. and I. C. Railroad held there yesterday in reference to the claim of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the recovery of the interest on the second mortgage bonds of the first-named road. Another meeting will, however, be held within a day or two for further consideration of the subject.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, have recently appointed ten agents for the sale of produce in this City, each of whom has justified in bonds of $10,000.

Mr. R. W. Burke, petroleum dealer, a member of the Produce Exchange, yesterday, in accordance with the terms of a by-law recently adopted by the Exchange, announced his inability to meet his engagements, and consequent suspension.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association was held at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Col. Church, the President, in the chair. The case of Private Irwin, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, in the Gatling match, was presented, the charge against him being that he fired his score at target No. 3 instead of No. 19, to which he had been assigned. Private Irwin acknowledged the charge, but stated in defense that the captain of his team, Col. More, had directed him to make the change, as the target to which he was assigned was overcrowded. The latter averred that he had taken this action by orders from Lieut. Col. Camp, one of the range officers. The committee, while recognizing the authority of the range officer, conceded that as the rules for the matches were distinctly asserted in various pamphlets and upon the backs of the score-tickets, there was no reason why Mr. Irwin should have appealed to the range officer, and decided to leave the entire matter to the full board at its next meeting. The case of the protest made by G. W. Yale against Assist. Fulton's score in the last competition for the Remington Diamond Badge was similarly disposed of. The meeting then adjourned.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

The boss coopers held a meeting, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Roberts building, corner of Water street and Gouverneur lane. Reporters were not admitted during the progress of the meeting, but the details of the session were subsequently furnished to the press by Mr. W. A. Waydell, the Secretary of the association. All the boss coopers expressed themselves satisfied with the progress of the "lock-out," and were convinced that their movement against the Coopers' Union would prove successful. Mr. Michael Ryan denied having any intention of employing union men to cooper his work, and said he remained in full accord with the pledge he signed. Mr. Martin H. Duane reported that he had called on Police Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, and that official announced his willingness to afford Police protection to the non-society men employed on the Brooklyn wharves and docks. The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday next.

A CLEVER SWINDLER.

George Stevens, who is already under bail for attempting to pass a bogus check, was arraigned before Justice Smith at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on another charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. His exploits and attempt to swallow a bogus check were fully published in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. C. L. Burtham, of the Abingdon Square Bank, appeared yesterday as complainant against Stevens, and stated that on the 27th October he deposited a check for $50 with the Abingdon Square Bank, purporting to be signed by Walter Jones, and drawn on the Murray Hill Bank. Stevens was credited with the amount of the check, which, on presentation to the Murray Hill Bank was pronounced worthless, as no such person as Walter Jones kept his account there. Stevens was held in $2,000 bail additional on the above charge.

THE ESTIMATES FOR 1875.

The members of the Board of Apportionment have held several informal sessions for the purpose of reducing the estimates for 1875, but up to yesterday afternoon they were unable to agree. The board met in the forenoon, and being unprepared to pass upon the budget they adjourned until Monday. It is likely that the estimates will be reduced several millions of dollars.

ANTICIPATING SALARIES.

The Court of Appeals has rendered a decision of interest to public officials who have been in the habit of selling their salaries in advance of their being earned. The court holds that such contracts are against public policy, are therefore void, and cannot be enforced against the officials [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6TH av., near 33d st., there is a number of capable and reliable colored servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the shortest notice.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable German girl, as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or make herself useful in other household duties; is a thorough worker, neat and active, and desires to have a permanent home; speaks French and English; best testimonials from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is very neat and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required, in a private family; no objection to the country; well recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 446 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to take care of growing children; is a good plain sewer; good reference. Call for two days at No. 322 West 18th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and to mind children, or to do light house-work in a small private family; is a good sewer, and can do all kinds of embroidery; City reference. Apply at No. 145 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Wait on Elderly Lady or Grown Children and Sew.—Call at No. 20 West 20th st., where she can be highly recommended.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Scotch Protestant to do chamber-work or pantry; would take care of growing children. Apply at fancy store, No. 916 6th av., second door from 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy, respectable girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Address C. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 51st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is fully capable and has very good City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young English Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a first-class boarding-house or hotel; good City reference. Call at No. 432 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable colored girl as chamber-maid and waitress and sewing; good references. Can be seen for one week at No. 619 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children and sew; good reference. Can be seen at No. 450 West 19th st., third floor, front room.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY CAPABLE woman and daughter (about twelve); wages no object, if together; the woman is an excellent cook and washer, ironer, &c.; the daughter is smart and very usefully trained to work; in country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to go together in a small private family; are both willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, respectable girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; will be found a willing and obliging servant, a good cook, excellent washer, and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, well experienced young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c.; is also an excellent laundress; has best City recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to go together in a small private family; are both willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call for two days, at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; very respectable and very good cook; will assist in washing; City or country; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; gets up nice side dishes, pastries, creams, jellies. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron, or do the house-work for small private family; good home more of an object than wages; good references. Call two days at No. 257 Division st., near Grand.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST WOMAN AS good plain cook, bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is of an obliging disposition; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or to assist with the washing; or would go as laundress; good City reference; down town preferred. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., and 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 410 East 23d st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; IS A THOROUGHLY good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT Scotch woman as first-class cook; expert at baking, pastries, &c.; eight years' unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 435 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 145 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 417 West 52d st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, A real cordon bleue, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; is an excellent bread and cake baker; City or country. Call at No. 382 West 42d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, to go out by the day in private families; can trim, cut, and fit. Call at No. 107 West 53d st.; ring third bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican woman of good address in manner, kind, obliging in disposition, in a private family; willing to make herself useful as housekeeper or companion to one where reading aloud, writing, and kind care is required; small remuneration will be accepted in a comfortable home; a year's reference. Address A. Z., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN SOME respectable family, or would take care of an invalid lady; liberal wages expected; references given. Address G. S. Edwards, Troy (N. Y.) Post Office, giving name and residence.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady as housekeeper, or as companion to an invalid or an old lady; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address Mrs. Hannah, Belleville, N. J.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work, or would like to go where there are two girls kept; is capable and willing; good plain cook and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 394 2d av., two flights up, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS young woman, who is a good cook, makes best bread and biscuits; is also an excellent washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work in a small American family, with best of City reference. Call at No. 324 Broome st., corner of Chrystie st., grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, to do general house-work in a small family; willing and obliging; not long in this country. Call at No. 326 West 32d st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A superior laundress; understands her business thoroughly; or would take cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED PROTestant young woman, who is a good family laundress; can puff, flute, polish, and do up gentlemen's shirts in best style; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman as first-class laundress; best City references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT ENGlish person as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and milliner; would take charge of growing children; can furnish testimonials from very good families. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, with the best City reference; is a first-class hair-dresser and dress-maker; hand or machine sewing; can cut and fit; thoroughly competent, nice, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Office, 106 East 27th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED TO TAKE charge of two children, (girls) ten and twelve years of age; she must be a Protestant, able to speak good English, be a thorough seamstress, and willing and obliging; about thirty years of age preferred. Apply to or address for one week No. 711 [illegible], between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman as experienced nurse for young or growing children; very neat, kind, and obliging to children and all others; good seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, dress-make, &c.; very desirable person; very best City reference; lady to be seen. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good reference from last place. Call at No. 708 3d av., between 44th and 45th st., ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse; is accustomed to children of any age, and can take the entire charge of an infant; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 112 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth, and bring it up on the bottle; good City reference. Apply at 119 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, WITH good City references, as nurse and assistant chamber-maid; will go to the country if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD NURSE, (SCOTCH PRESBYterian,) having good reference. Call or address Mrs. MacLaren, No. 331 East 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class nurse, either for an infant or small children; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 693 6th av.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. HARDMAN, select servants; Protestant, German, French, Irish, English, Scotch, colored, Swedish; lady attending.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for a Protestant woman who has been in her family nine years as seamstress, or to assist with older children. Apply at 47 West 19th st. through this week

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best of City references. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in the hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, family sewing, done by hand or machine; will go out by the day or take it home; is very anxious to procure work. Call at No. 203 East 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WANTS work; is a perfect cutter of boy's clothing; perfect on Wheeler and Wilson machine. Address J. G., Hoboken Post Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NICE PROTESTANT GERman seamstress on fine family work or dress-making; will assist with a little chamber-work if necessary; has good City reference. At 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT seamstress, who will assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 1,223 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—TWO SWEDISH GIRLS WOULD like plain sewing on their own sewing-machines at home, No. 405 Atlantic av., near Bond st., Brooklyn.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; will assist with chamber-work; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 401 West 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, YOUNG GIRL, as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; three years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 204 East 15th st., near 3d av.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN. —By an American Protestant man, aged 22 years, who can care and drive horses; will also milk, and is thorough in the care of cattle; good recommendations; wages reasonable. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN AND wife, as coachman and laundress, in City or country; have one young child; will make themselves generally useful. Call or address present employer, Wm. L. Taylor, No. 17 Wall st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a situation in country or City for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is young, sober, honest, and thoroughly acquainted with his business. Apply or write to the Consul General of Italy, 7 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant young man, married, who thoroughly understands his business; no family; wife as first-class cook or laundress; best of references; call or address, Seed Store, No. 67 Nassau st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man who can bring the very best recommendations; he is at liberty to refer to Rev. Dr. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*, No. 5 Beekman st., by whom he was employed last Summer in the country.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN OF LONG experience with horses, harness, carriages, and everything connected with his charge; has long reference, and will be highly recommended. Address W. S., No. 32 East 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages; can give the best references; City or country. Call on or address S. H., No. 11 East 27th st., from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, with the very best City references as to sobriety, honesty, and capability. Address F. B., No. 11 East 27th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call or address B. B., No. 15 East 28th st.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM, or groom and coachman; good reference; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Call at No. 22 East 39th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER. Call on R. Marks, at James Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—FOR THE WINter by a man and wife; man to take care of horse, milk, and make himself generally useful; wife is a competent cook, washer, and ironer, and makes good bread and butter. Apply to Leo Clark, No. 113 West 46th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AGED 26 years, who is a thorough groom; can also assist in gardening, milk, care cattle, build fires, tend furnace, and do chores generally; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife in a private family, the man as first-class waiter, the woman as cook; will do coarse washing and ironing; will also bake for the family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address for two days M. M., Box No. 98 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; is expert at his duties in every respect; speaks English perfectly and has first-class City reference from former employers. Address V., Box No. 89 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER who speaks little or no English; has excellent references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young colored man, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; excellent City references. Address J. B., Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERstands his business in every respect; has no objection to the country, and has best of City reference. Address B. G., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED TO-DAY,
NINE HUNDRED MEN
TO ACT AS SUPERNUMERARIES
in the
VARIOUS PAGEANTS
at
P. T. BARNUM'S
ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Apply at Dressing-room, entrance 4th av. and 26th st., at 1 o'clock THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON.

WANTED—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED not to purchase any of the three following promissory notes, made by us in favor of William H. Jones or order, as they will not be paid at maturity. The notes are as follows: One note for $13,333⅓, with six per cent. interest, given Sept. 1, 1874, due in six months. One note for same amount, same interest, same date, due in ten months. One note for same amount, same date, with eight per cent. interest, due in sixteen months. HAINES, STRANATHAN & STURGEON.
ZANESVILLE, Oct. 26, 1874.

WANTED.—ENGRAVER ON WOOD.—ONE WHO is a No. 1 as a color engraver, and can design; principal work required is fruit, and all other kinds of labels, large and small; show cards and other work of that character; must be a first-rate letterer. Address "PRINTER," Post Office Box No. 281, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating salary, and inclose specimen.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO OPEN OYSTERS. Apply at No. 31 York st., Brooklyn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square. Receptions dansante every FRIDAY EVENING.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

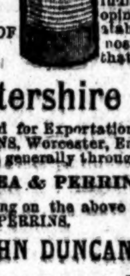
The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce,

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third), the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are not tied not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1860, chapter 480.)

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW-YORK.

CASH ASSETS, SEPT. 1, 1874,
$558,356 30.

Main Office:
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES:
No. 504 3D AV., corner East 34th st. | No. 205 MONTAGUE STREET, Brooklyn.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square, plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

A LIGHT CLARENCE, BY WOOD BROS...$600
1 drag phaeton, by Wood Bros. 300
1 four-wheel dog cart, with top, by Wood Bros.... 200
1 full spring top buggy by Stivers........ 200
1 glass quarter coach........ 150
FREDERICK R. WOOD,
Nos. 219 and 221 West 19th st.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING BOARD FOR A team of horses in a gentleman's private stable can apply at No. 233 East 20th st.; private; best accommodations.

COUPE ROCKAWAY.
$250.
Stable, No. 17 West 44th st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, OR WITH breakfast only, a small parlor, with bedroom adjoining, on second floor, in a very pleasant and nicely-furnished house, occupied by an English family of two, where every comfort, quiet, and neatness will be found, at a very moderate price, to persons of undoubted respectability; also a single bedroom; French and German spoken. Apply at No. 110 West 29th st.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.
Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR ELEVATED Railway.—Furnished rooms, without board; all conveniences; privilege of bath and parlor; home comforts; references exchanged. Address PLEASANT HOME, Station E.

14TH ST., NO. 239 WEST.
Second story front suite, handsomely furnished, with board; also fourth floor front, for family or single gentlemen; house, table, &c., strictly first class; references.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering a very desirable parlor suite, newly painted and carpeted, in corner house, with private table; also, a suite from Nov. 20 to Jan. 1, and one from now till Dec. 1.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms, private bath, &c., with or without private table; appointments in every respect first-class; highest references given and required. No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

NO. 11 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor, well furnished, with southern exposure, to rent en suite or separately; also, double and single rooms, suitable for gentlemen, on the fourth floor; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF ADULTS. —A responsible party who is willing to pay liberally, can have the use of a newly-furnished house near Central Park; everything first-class. Address Post Office Box No. 2,045.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—Elegant suite, four rooms, parlor, dining, bed, and dressing-rooms handsomely furnished, second story, front, for gentleman and wife, with or without private table. No. 206 5th av.

AT MISS SETON'S,
No. 70 5th av., large fourth story room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, front basement, with first-class board.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, A NICE, LARGE FURnished room and hall bedroom in a private family of three grown persons. Address S. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD; WELL FURnished, sunny front rooms on third floor; nice sunny room on fourth floor; good table; references exchanged.

NO. 29 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Furnished rooms with modern improvements, to let, for gentlemen only; reference.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH ST.
Desirable handsomely furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; also table board.

NO. 254 WEST 21ST ST.—TO LET—FURNISHED with board, second story rooms. Also, rooms on third floor; hot and cold water, and gas; references exchanged.

NO. 147 WEST 43D ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 6th av., handsomely furnished third-story front room; southern exposure; also single room, with first-class board. References.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—WINDSOR HOTEL Block.—The second floor, en suite, handsomely furnished, with good board to a permanent party, from Nov. 1; reference exchanged.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—Front and back rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; house extra size; location unexceptionable.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 146, EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, to couples or single gentlemen; singly or en suite; house and location first-class; references.

ONE SUITE ELEGANT SUNNY ROOMS. furnished or unfurnished, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st., to let, with first-class board; also single rooms.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house, location, &c., first-class; references exchanged.

A HANDSOME THIRD FLOOR—THREE rooms, all conveniences, to let with board in a strictly private family in West 42d st. Address J. G. SANDS, No. 1,193 Broadway.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—(BETWEEN BROADway and 4th av.)—Rooms, en suite, on second floor. Also, one large and one single room, with first-class board.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—TO LET, WITH UNEXceptionable board, large, handsomely furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, to families or single gentlemen; reference.

SUITE OF ROOMS—SECOND FLOOR; ONE ROOM fourth floor; superior board; No. 22 East 49th st.; third floor suite, No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, WOULD rent bath-room floor, nicely furnished, with or without board; reference exchanged. Apply or address No. 107 West 41st st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND-floor front suite, with strictly first-class board; also large alcove room; references. Call at No. 146 East 17th st.

5TH AV., NO. 164.
Furnished rooms, en suite or single, with bath-room, &c., connecting; breakfast if desired.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURnished room on second floor, bath-room attached, in a private family, with or without board; references.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A private family will let, with board, one or two very large, pleasant rooms; terms reasonable.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR IN A PRIvate family. Call at No. 36 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. R. B. JENKINS, NO. 33 EAST 23D ST., has vacant an entire third floor and one suite on second, southern exposure, to rent, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, private bath, &c.; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also one square room.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, second floor, southern exposure; breakfast if necessary. No. 23 East 24th st.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.
Four doors west of Broadway. An elegant suite of apartments to let, with private table. References.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.
One small suite of rooms,
with or without private table.

THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, to rent, with board; terms, $25 per week. No. 156 West 14th st. Reference exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—PARLOR AND BEDrooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen; all newly furnished; with board.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A second floor, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor to let with board; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, LARGE AND SMALL rooms; No. 50 West 46th st.; family private.

AT NO. 20 WEST 15TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms with board.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—A LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor to be rented, with board.

NO. 24 WEST 37TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF apartments; private table if required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near [illegible], N. J.; 100 acres [illegible] pasture; [illegible] stables, water in stalls; horses taken from [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY........Proprietor and Manager

MOORCROFT.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
LAST MOORCROFT MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

**SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, POSITIVELY LAST TIME of "MOORCROFT."

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 2 and 3, for these two occasions only, "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," with all the new effects.

WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Nov. 4, an extraordinary revival of the famous comedy of

THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM!!

To be produced with everything new, and a remarkably distinctive cast, including Mr. LOUIS JAMES in the rôle of Doricourt; Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as Letitia Hardy; Mr. GEORGE CLARKE in the part of Flutter, and Mrs. GILBERT'S first appearance as Mrs. Rackett. During the masquerade of the fourth act, a "Saraband" will be danced by the principal characters.

BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

MACCABE.—STEINWAY HALL. MACCABE.
Every evening at 8. Matinée every Saturday at 2.

FREDERIC MACCABE
in his original entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The daily and weekly press of New-York have unanimously pronounced this to be the
GREATEST SUCCESS
ever achieved by a Monologue performer.

MACCABE.—A HUMOROUS SENSATION. In his sparkling Monologue,
BEGONE DULL CARE,
a Vocal, Ventriloquial, Musical, and Sartorial Melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing the Voice, Figure, and Face, with rapid changes of Picturesque Costume, new and original songs, and appropriate music and appointments.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Reserved seats can be secured at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS AND
PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 5, at 2:30.
FIRST AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL
Admission tickets, 75c. Reserved seats, 25c. extra.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8,
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Admission, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.
PROGRAMME.
Symphony, "Harold in Italy," Op. 16............Berlioz
Obligato Viola, by Mr. Charles Baetens.
Harp, Mr. A. Lockwood.
Concerto for Piano, Op. 16, new............Edvard Grieg
Mr. F. Bescovits and Orchestra.
Symphony, No. 3, Eroica............Beethoven
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for both the Public Rehearsal and Symphony Concerts will commence on MONDAY MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.
Subscription tickets can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

GRAND OLIO. | OLYMPIC. | NO. 624 BROADWAY. | 100 ARTISTS.
Model Varieties of the World. 100 Artists every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. The wonderful Carlo Family of American gymnasts | Five nights only. | Living Fountain. | Genevieve De Brabant. | Gus Williams, Rickey and Barney, Alice Harrison, Carlotta Banks, McAndrews, Lang, Talbot, Leavitt, Grey—in song, dance, farce and opera. No rise in prices. Carriages 10:45.

COLOSSEUM, BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.
Prof. O'Rearden's Tumbleronicon. | PARIS BY NIGHT. MIDNIGHT STORM. PROMENADE CONCERTS. LAUGHABLE SKETCHES. NEW ATTRACTIONS. | Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works.
Every matinée (excepting Saturday,) 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Every evening and Saturday Matinée, 75 cents; children, 40 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, OCT. 30, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be secured at Messrs. G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Heuser's, No. 841 Broadway; Martens Bros.', No. 1,164 Broadway; W. A. Pond's, No. 39 Union square; by applying to the Secretary, at the the time of rehearsals, or at his office, No. 302 5th av.

ROBINSON HALL.
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
HEARTY, ROARING PEALS OF LAUGHTER,
at the FEMALE BATHERS.
Great applause greets KALIEDAGYNAI, the CAN-CAN, and FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. BILLY EDWARDS.
MR. ARTHUR CHAMBERS, HOMER LANE, MR. McMAHON, AND A HOST OF VOLUNTEERS.
JUST IN TIME,
RAYMOND AND AGNES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway, corner 29th st.
Birch, Wambold, Backus, Ryman, Mackin and Wilson, the Great Ricardo, &c., &c.
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10. Seats secured. Saturday Matinee at 2. Moral—"Go Early."

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
EVENING AT 8 BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN. OLIVER TWIST. | AFTERNOON AT 2. THE SIN PHANTOM.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square. Receptions dansante every FRIDAY EVENING.

LECTURES.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES
AT
COOPER UNION,
Recommence MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3:30 P. M.
The hall of the Academy has been refitted, the ventilation improved, and a large addition from Paris made to the cabinets during the past year.
The lectures will be profusely illustrated with models, specimens, drawings, and the screen microscope and stereopticon.
The hall can be darkened at each lecture for the use of the screen.
MONDAYS—
LECTURES TO LADIES
on physiology, (commencing third year.) Dr. Ebell.
TUESDAYS—Natural History of Animals. Dr. Ebell.
WEDNESDAYS—Art History by Prof. William Henry Goodyear.
THURSDAYS—Geology and Physical Geography.
SATURDAY MATINEES at 11 A. M.—Natural History of Travel, with profuse illustrations of European scenes.
Each course seven lectures..........$3
Combined five courses..........12
Tickets for sale at hall of the Academy, No. 18 Cooper Union.

BOARD WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OF SATISFACTORY character wants two quiet rooms, with either full board or breakfast; private family preferred; location between 20th and 50th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, T., Post Office Box No. 3,491, New-York.

AFTER NOV. 25, FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED by gentleman and wife; second story front room and adjoining bedroom, on 5th av., below 14th st., or within a block of 5th av., between 14th and 28th sts.; terms about $45. Address S. T., Post Office Box No. 1,295.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE a nice room or rooms, with board, with the comforts of a home. Apply at No. 68 West 35th st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one large sunny room for gentleman, wife, and daughter, (seven years old,) between 14th and 35th sts., 2d and 5th avs.; price not to exceed $10 per month; permanent. Address Box No. 2,841 Post Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.—ST. MARY'S, GA., OPPOsite Fernandina, Fla.; will open Nov. 1.—Invalids and others wishing to escape the northern Winter, will there find all the comforts and conveniences of a northern home; terms, November, December, and January, $10 to $15; February, March, and April, $12 to $18 per week. For particulars, inquire of S. A. SPENCER, No. 399 6th av., New-York, or address
J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MOST VALUABLE ADDITION TO OUR LITERATURE. THE EFFORT TO COMPRISE SO MUCH IN A SINGLE VOLUME IS NO MEAN ONE, AND IT IS ONLY JUST TO MR. BESANT TO SAY THAT IT HAS BEEN CROWNED WITH SUCCESS. IN FACT, FEW BOOKS HAVE BEEN PUT FORTH MORE WORTHY TO BE STUDIED, AND FEW BETTER ADAPTED TO ENTERTAIN WHILE THEY INSTRUCT.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE FRENCH HUMORISTS.
By WALTER BESANT.
Price $2 50.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED, [illegible]

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MLLE. ALBANI.
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 30, fifteenth night.
Fourth appearance of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI.
Bellini's Opera, in three acts, LA SONNAMBULA.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI in her great rôle of........Amina
Signor BENFRATELLI........as........Elvino
Signor FIORINI........as........Count Rudolpho
Mmes. Cooney and Wiegand, Signori Marini and Cacra.
Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO
SATURDAY, Oct. 31—Grand Popular Matinée.
ADMISSION, INCLUDING RESERVED SEATS, $2.
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. HEILBRON, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Signor CARPI, Signor DEL PUENTE.
See special announcement.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, fourth Grand Concert by the Strakosch Italian Opera Company at the Grand Opera-house. Gounod's FAUST, with Mlle. Heilbron, Signori Benfratelli, Del Puente, Fiorini. MONDAY, Nov. 2, AIDA. THURSDAY, Nov. 5, Brooklyn Academy, AIDA. In active rehearsal, MIGNON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8,
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
BY THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
on which occasion Gounod's FAUST
will be presented, with Mlle. Heilbron, Signor Benfratelli, Signor Del Puente, Signor Fiorini, chorus and orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor........S. BEHRENS
Family circle, 50 cents; admission to parquet, balcony, and dress circle, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; parlor chairs, $2. For sale at the Academy, Schirmer's, 701, and 114 Broadway; also at box-office, Grand Opera-house, throughout the day, (Sunday.)

ACADEMY.—MATINEE. HEILBRON.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 1:30. Doors open at 12:30.
GRAND POPULAR MATINEE.
ADMISSION $2, INCLUDING RESERVED SEAT.
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. Heilbron as Leonora, Miss Cary as Azucena, Signor Carpi as Manrico, Signor Del Puente as the Count di Luna, Signor Scolara as Ferrando. Grand chorus and orchestra. Musical Director and Conductor, Signor E. Muzio. Admission tickets to all parts of the house, including reserved seats, $2. For sale at the Academy, Nos. 944, 701, and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
THE RECEPTION
accorded to the performance of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
induces Mr. Wallack to announce it for
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW.
And A CAST including the names of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss MABEL LEONARD.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Owing to the great demand for seats to witness the present performance, the Box Office will be open
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.
P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME
Will reopen for the Winter season
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2,
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2,
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2,
With its original splendor and magnificence augmented beyond recognition!

BRILLIANT PAGEANTS AND THRILLING RACES
BRILLIANT PAGEANTS AND THRILLING RACES
Will follow in rapid succession through the most elaborate and exciting programme ever offered to the amusement public.

INDIAN LIFE; OR, CHASE FOR A WIFE.
INDIAN LIFE; OR, CHASE FOR A WIFE.
A grand Equestrian Spectacle illustrating
LIFE ON THE PLAINS!
LIFE ON THE PLAINS!
The most costly and complete
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS
Ever exhibited upon either continent.

MUSEUM OF THE OLD WORLD'S NOVELTIES!
MUSEUM OF THE OLD WORLD'S NOVELTIES!

The Grand Opening will be followed by full and complete exhibitions afternoon and evening. Box-office open daily from 9 to 4. To accommodate visitors from all sections of the country, seats may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

A GORGEOUS STREET PAGEANT!
SATURDAY, Oct. 30—Day being pleasant.
Leave Hippodrome at 10 A. M. and proceed as follows: 4th av. to 23d st., to 3d av., to Bowery, to Canal st., to Broadway, to 14th st., around Union square to 5th av., to 42d st., to Madison av., to Hippodrome.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Grand Concerts by Full Orchestra.
A combination of
INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT
Hundreds of
WONDERFUL MACHINES AT WORK.
The Grandest Display of America's Industrial Skill ever brought together.

ADMISSION ONLY 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

GEORGE DAWSON,
OF ENGLAND,
the most eloquent and popular lecturer living,
at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY EVENING.)

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Hall, and at the residence of
GEO. H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Executors.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY,
a11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON,
o2-law6mF* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHBALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
jn5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 68 Wall st. au28-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM [illegible], late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
Every evening this week and at the Saturday matinée, will be presented

A Magnificent Revival
OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES' DELIGHTFUL PLAY:
THE HUNCHBACK.

Cast of characters as follows:
Julia, (her first appearance in the part,)........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Helen, (her first appearance in the part, and her first appearance this season,)........Miss KATE CLAXTON
Master Walter........Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON
Sir Thomas Clifford, (his first appearance this season,)........Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.
Modus, (his first appearance this season)........Mr. STUART ROBSON
Lord Tinsel, (his first appearance here,)........Mr. OWEN MARLOWE
Fathom, (by courtesy of Jarrett & Palmer,)........Mr. J. EDWIN IRVING
Master Wilford........Mr. H. DALTON
Master Heartwell........Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Gaylove........Mr. JOHN MATHEWS
Stephen........Mr. W. H. WILDER
Holdwell........Mr. W. SINCLAIR
Servant........Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
The scenery, costumes, furniture, and appointments
ALL NEW.
Arrangements of acts and scenes as follows:
Act I.—The Tavern on Ludgate Hill.
Act II.—The garden of Master Walter's country house.
Act III.—Scene I.—The garden of Master Heartwell's house near London.
Scene II.—A street.
Act IV.—Library in Master Heartwell's house.
Acts V. and VI.—Grand saloon in the Earl of Rochdale's house.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUETTE AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, CAN BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL, 5TH AV. AND 46TH ST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL TO THE STAGE.
Every night this week save Saturday, and at TO-MORROW'S (SATURDAY) MATINEE, will be acted for the last time, Shakespeare's sublime tragedy
MACBETH.
Lady Macbeth........MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
Macbeth........MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
GUY MANNERING will be presented on (TO-MORROW) SATURDAY EVENING, with MISS CUSHMAN in her immortal character of MEG MERRILIES. Sir Henry Bishop's music will be given in this play by superior soloists, the grand operatic chorus, and an augmented orchestra.
**Seats to be had in advance. Nov. 9, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF
Closes his performances at Booth's Theatre on SATURDAY EVENING, 31st inst., and is prepared to make engagements after that date, for
READINGS from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS.
Address No. 106 West 42d st.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA........Lessees and Managers.
LAST TWO (2) NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK OF MISS NEILSON.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, OCT. 30,
BENEFIT OF MISS NEILSON.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
BEATRICE........Miss NEILSON
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,) AT 1:30,
GRAND NEILSON MATINEE.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.
MISS NEILSON'S FAREWELL—ROMEO AND JULIET.

LYCEUM THEATRE. NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
MISS EMILY SOLDENE
AND HER ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1874.
SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES THIS MORNING
At the box-office at 8 o'clock.
Family circle, 50 cents; second gallery, reserved, 75 cents; dress circle, reserved, $1; orchestra stalls and balcony fauteuils, $1 50; sofas, $2; admission, $1; proscenium boxes, $15.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
In inaugurating this new form of entertainment in America the management asks attention to the fact that it combines the sparkle of French wit and music with the elegance of opera comique and the inoffensiveness of the choicest English burlettas.
Notice is also invited not merely to the
INDIVIDUAL TALENT,
lyric, and histrionic of the Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company, but to the
RARE ENSEMBLE,
the result of upward of FIFTEEN HUNDRED brilliant recitals in England, and to the
RICH STAGE ATTIRE,
in which every work in the répertoire will be clothed.
The opening opera will be
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
DROGAN........Miss EMILY SOLDENE

NO. 294 BROADWAY.
INTERESTING NOVELTY.
Just arrived from Europe; never yet seen in America,
THE GREAT GLASS
PHOTOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION,
containing in sixty-two elegant apparatus, more than 1,500 of the finest views from all parts of the World, taken upon glass by celebrated artists.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays from 5 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; five tickets, $2.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
EVERY NIGHT
JOHN T. RAYMOND
as
COL. SELLERS,
by
MARK TWAIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S.
CHARLES R. THORNE, Sr........Lessee and Manager
Fiftieth representation of the DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST. Betty Rennoisberg, Julia Seaman, Boisset Family, Kiralfy Sisters, Lilly McDonald, Le Jeune Bonnay, Ulm sisters, the Schottee Sisters, 200 Ladies of the Ballet, and Warriors and Amazons. Matinee on Saturday.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
EXTRA DAY AT JEROME PARK,
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1874.
TWO GRAND STEEPLE-CHASES,
A HACK RACE FOR GENTLEMEN RIDERS,
A SELLING RACE, and
A HANDICAP FOR ALL AGES.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PIANOS AND organs, new and second hand; best makers; extremely low prices for cash, or to let until rent-money pays for them. Small monthly installments received. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS ORGANIST AND DIrector of music in an Episcopal Church in New-York or Brooklyn, by a gentleman, competent in every respect, and a thorough churchman; best of references. Address, stating salary, W., care Carl Heuser, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORgans cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK.—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $3 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 780 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

PIANO AND SINGING TAUGHT BY MME. SCHUBERT, from Europe. Address 53 Irving place.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 NEW BOWERY, [illegible]

JIMMY HAYES.

CAREER OF TWEED'S JACKAL IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A FEW OF THE BILLS WHICH HE CERTIFIED AS LEGAL CLAIMS AGAINST THE COUNTY—EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN ON A SINGLE ACCOUNT—E. A. WOODWARD THE RECEIVER AND HAYES THE THIEF.

In the years 1868-69-70 James Hayes, better known as "Jimmy" Hayes, the Tammany candidate for the lucrative office of Register at the approaching election, was a member of the old Board of Supervisors of which William M. Tweed was President, and through the instrumentality of which the earlier portion of the famous Ring frauds were committed. As a member of this board, Hayes was invariably found voting for every swindling scheme that came before it, no matter how unblushing the robbery, or how large the amount of the "swag." As chairman of a committee of the board, he audited bills against the City amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars, at least eighty per cent. of which he and his "pals" knew to be plunder. Among others may be mentioned the bills of James A. Monaghan. The latter was and still is an intimate friend and "crony" of Hayes, and an active political worker in the Fourteenth Ward, in which both these worthies reside. The bills of Monaghan were for binding and repairing books in the offices of the Register, Receiver of Taxes, and County Clerk, and were usually referred by collusion to the Committee on County Offices, of which Hayes was Chairman. These bills would naturally have gone to the Committee on Stationery or Printing, but the wary old "Boss" knew his man, and preferred to have the plunder pass through the hands of "Jimmy." As Chairman of the first-named committee, therefore, the present candidate of Tammany for the Registership, reported as "properly made out," and as "legal charges against the County" bills in the name of his comrade, Monaghan, to the amount of over $100,000, the majority of which were not even dated, and which failed to specify, as required by law, the items of the charges incurred. In addition, the bills were not certified to by the proper officials, and not even verified by the affidavit of the party bringing the bill. The following are verbatim copies of two of these remarkable documents, exhibited merely as "samples" of the rest. It will be observed that no date is given, not even the year. The first bill, No. 1, presented to the Board of Supervisors Dec. 5, 1868, and reported by Hayes on the same day, is as follows:

(C.)

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

County Audit, No. —.
The County of New-York,
To James A. Monaghan, Residence No. 60 Liberty street. } Dr.

For rebinding and repairing books in the Register's office, rebinding Conveyances, 85, 576, 591, 373, Mortgages, 274, 266, 315, 349, 387.
Rebinding Grantees; rebinding books in office generally.
Stock and time on same.

60 skins, sheep	$54 00
18 skins, fleshes	12 50
63 skins, Russia	315 00
41 skins, blue roan	55 50
11 skins, parchment	45 37
40 yards ribbed muslin	19 00
42 titles	21 00
5 pieces band stuff	9 25
Gold leaf	42 00
Waste paper	16 40
30 quires marble paper	28 95
Glue, paste, and thread	16 25
Alcohol, wax, &c.	37 25
Binders' boards	53 00
Mucilage	7 12
Brass shoes	476 00
Scissors, &c.	73 75
White muslin	13 00
Straw boards	8 75
Time	1,380 00
Tracing muslin	51 25
Total	$2,735 34

City and County of New-York, ss.: James A. Monaghan, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the items charged in the above account are correct; that the services specified and articles enumerated therein have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; also that the prices charged are reasonable and just, and that said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the same is now justly due to him.
Sworn to before me, } JAMES A. MONAGHAN.
——— ———186
——— Com. of Deeds.

I certify that the articles above enumerated have been received, and the services performed; that they were necessary for, and have been, or will be applied to the use of ——— ———, and that the prices specified are just and reasonable.
New-York, ——— ——, 186 , received from R. B. Connolly, Controller, a warrant on the County Treasurer for the sum of ——— dollars, in full payment of the above account.

BILL NO. 2.

The second was presented to the Board on the 24th of December of the same year, and allowed the same day.

(C.)

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

County Audit, No. —.
The County of New-York,
To James A. Monaghan, Residence, No. 60 Liberty street, } Dr.

For rebinding and repairing books in the Register's office; rebinding Conveyances 87, 576-592, 372; Mortgages 274, 267, 316, 349, 388; binding twenty-three Indexes; repairing books in office generally; stock and time on same.

62 skins sheep	$55 50
19 skins fleshes	13 25
70 skins Russia	350 00
45 skins blue roan	63 00
11 skins parchment	45 37
42 yards muslin, ribbed	21 50
37 titles	19 50
6 pieces band stuff	11 75
Gold leaf	55 00
Waste paper	16 40
Marble paper	31 25
Glue, paste, and thread, $17 80; Alcohol, wax, &c., $41 20	59 00
Binders' board, $47 50; Mucilage, $8 25	55 75
Brass shoes	512 00
Screws, &c.	81 00
White muslin	14 25
Straw board	9 00
Time	1,480 00
Tracing muslin	62 50
Total	$ 2,956 00

City and County of New-York, ss.: ——— ———, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the items charged in the above account are correct; that the services specified and articles enumerated therein have, in fact, been performed and furnished, and by due authority; also that the prices charged are reasonable and just, and that said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied, or assigned, and that the same is now justly due to him.
Sworn to before me, } ——— Com. of Deeds.
——— ———186

I certify that the articles above enumerated have been received, and the services performed; that they were necessary for, and have been, or will be applied to the use of ——— ———, and that the prices specified are just and reasonable.
New-York, ——— ——, 186 , received from R. B. Connolly, Controller, a warrant on the County Treasurer for the sum of ——— dollars, in full payment of the above account.

The warrant or check by which the first bill was paid stated that the same was for "binding and repairing books in the *Register's office, (for which Hayes is at present a candidate,)* up to Nov. 3, 1868. In the warrant for bill No. 2, the work paid for is specified as "binding and repairing books in the Register's office up to Dec. 23, 1868, thus allowing an interval of twenty working days in which the $2,735 34, the gross amount of the second bill, was earned. In this connection, the single item of "Time," for which $1,380 was charged, is significant. It is established by the affidavits of citizens who are fully cognizant of the facts, that the entire force kept at work in the Register's office by Mr. Monaghan for the whole of the period in question amounted to *two men.* Allowing each of these the liberal allowance of $4 per day for his work, there remains a clear $1,300, or rather more than ninety-three per cent. of the total amount in question as so much clear gain to the house of Monaghan. The thrift of this latter gentleman, and the accommodating nature of his friend Hayes stand out in still stronger relief when it is known that this same work had *already been paid for* by the County, and that Monaghan and Hayes in bringing in and auditing a second bill for any amount, were guilty of robbery. The same class of frauds, of which the preceding are samples, were perpetrated for work alleged to have been done in the offices of the Receiver of Taxes and the County Clerk. Of the $100,000 thus paid for supposititious binding and repairs, $80,000 was deposited in the Broadway Bank to the credit of E. A. Woodward and the other members of the Ring. On other and later occasions, Hayes, "the ardent, the distinguished, and the able," as Mr. Schell styled him at the Tammany meeting on Tuesday night, presented to the board, and *recommended for passage,* similar bills for larger amounts that needed only a glance to show their fraudulent character. During his four years' term as Supervisor, the printed record of the board *shows* his vote invariably recorded in favor of the payment of swindling bills in every name known in the calendar of Ring frauds. On the 31st of May, 1870, he voted for paying in one lump, and without examination, $1,500,000 in bills of every description, including accounts in seven different names, for over $780,000. Other like instances might be cited, but enough has been shown to publish the present Tammany candidate for Register to the people whom he is seeking to delude, as only differing from the character of Tweed and Connolly, in the same degree that a sneak thief differs from a burglar.

MISS CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.

THE CEREMONIES AT BOOTH'S THEATRE ON SATURDAY EVENING, 7TH PROX.

Miss Charlotte Cushman will make her final appearance on the stage at Booth's Theatre on Saturday evening, Nov. 7. The closing play will be one of Shakespeare's, in which Miss Cushman will appear. Vandenhoff will also be included in the cast of characters. Flags of all nations will be suspended from the front of the building, and, on the appearance of Miss Cushman, the neighborhood will be illuminated by fire-works of various colors. The entrance on Twenty-third street will be transformed into a bower of evergreens, interspersed with roses and pendant clusters of luscious fruit, emblematical of ripened fame. The auditorium will be magnificently decorated, and private boxes have been reserved for the use of President Grant, Gov. Dix, Mayor Havemeyer, Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, and other distinguished citizens. At the fall of the curtain the members of the Lotos and Arcadian Clubs, supported by delegations from the several Metropolitan places of amusement, prominent journalists, and others, will advance upon the stage, surrounding the distinguished actress in the form of a crescent. Judge Brady, in behalf of the Arcadian Club, will present to Miss Cushman a floral tribute composed of laurels and immortelles, arranged in the form of a Greek lyre, surmounted by delicately wrought representations of masks, symbolical of the muses of tragedy and comedy. A poem composed by R. H. Stoddard, will then be read by William Cullen Bryant, supplemented by choice selections of music rendered by a large orchestra, augmented by the Ninth Regiment Band. An opportunity will then be afforded Miss Cushman to deliver a farewell address, at the conclusion of which she will be escorted to a coach drawn by six white horses, attended by grooms, and conveyed to her hotel, accompanied by the Ninth Regiment Band in full uniform, and a procession composed of Arcadian torch-bearers, German singing societies, and such citizens as may desire to take part in the ceremonies. Later in the evening a serenade will be tendered to the retiring artist, the music being furnished by Conolly's orchestra, accompanied by the Ninth Regiment Band.

TRIAL OF EX-TAX COLLECTOR BADEAU, OF BROOKLYN.

The trial of Ex-Tax Collector Badeau was resumed yesterday in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge Neilson. The cross-examination of John R. Brady was continued by Mr. Van Cott. Witness knew Ex-Deputy Collector Gill, and met him on the street some weeks ago and conversed with him. On the redirect examination Brady testified that in making up the returns to the Treasurers Mr. Gill filled up the checks and pinned them on the returns. This was often done when Mr. Badeau was not present. Gill remained some time in the office after Badeau had ceased to be Collector. Mathew Flanagan testified as follows: I was in the Collector's office during Badeau's term; my duty as entry clerk was to enter bills as they were paid; the entries on the ticker were called off at night, and if correct were checked; over-payments and double payments were frequent; when discovered, they were entered in the double-pay books; when called for they were paid back; the return of July 27, 1871, was made by me; the note on the margin in red ink shows that in footing up, the amount was made $10,000 too much; that over return of $10,000 Badeau is entitled to be credited with; I made out some of the returns for assessments to the City Treasurer; I had nothing to do with the making out of the checks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Cott—I did not pay over the 27th of January return; I did not see it paid over, but I am positive that it was paid over.

Frederick Castler testified that he had footed all the entries of the double entries. The prosecution objected to the footing being given, and the objection was sustained. Mr. Flanagan was recalled, and in answer to questions by counsel for the defense said that there were entries in the double pay-book in his handwriting. Mr. Van Cott objected to that line of proof, but the objection was overruled by Judge Neilson. The witness, continuing, said there was an account of double payments kept by Collector Burrows up to the time of the amendment to the charter directing all moneys to be paid over to the Treasurer. Mr. Van Cott asked the witness for a total of the double payments during the two years of Collector Burrows' term. The witness not having the footing made up, counsel for the defense said they would consent that it be given to the jury at any time. At the conclusion of Flanagan's testimony counsel for the defense summed up the case. He was followed by Mr. Van Cott, who spoke for several hours. Judge Neilson then charged at length, and the jury at 7 o'clock retired to consider their verdict.

The Jury in the Badeau case came into court at 9 o'clock and asked for instructions on certain legal points. They were understood to stand ten for conviction and two for acquittal. At 11 o'clock they had not agreed upon a verdict, and were locked up for the night.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A CANAL-BOAT CAPTAIN.

An affray occurred last evening on the Morris Canal, near the bridge on the Greenville line, between two canal-boat captains, which will probably result in the death of one of them. It seems that the canal-boats in charge of the respective men met at the place mentioned, and one refused to so shift his boat as to allow the other to pass. Hard words ensued, and one of the contestants finally became enraged. Seizing a number of heavy stones, he threw them at his fellow-workman. One of the missiles struck him on the jaw and broke it; another struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. City Physician Everett attended the injured man and pronounced his injuries fatal. Officer Mandeville went in pursuit of the assailant, but he had fled. Schoonmaker is the name of the dying man. The name of the other could not be ascertained.

FATAL TERMINATION OF AN AFFRAY.

Jacob Schultz, an aged German who was stabbed by a man named Scheibe, at a picnic in Floral Park, on Jersey City Heights several days ago, died at his home in Hoboken yesterday. The Stove Pipe Guards held a picnic at the park about a fortnight ago; Scheibe insisted on forcing his way through the gates without paying. Schultz remonstrated with him, when Scheibe drew a knife and stabbed the old man in the groin. Scheibe was arrested and is now in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jurors. It is understood that that body, not anticipating fatal results, found a bill against Scheibe for atrocious assault. They will reconsider the action and present a bill for homicide in its stead.

LOOKING AFTER THE VAGRANTS.

Thirty vagrants of both sexes were arrested yesterday by Park Officer McGonigle and a squad of men from the Fifteenth Precinct, for loafing in Washington square and annoying the respectable parties frequenting the square. They were all arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Justice Smith is determined to rid Washington square of the vagrants daily to be found there.

RAID ON A FARO BANK.

Last evening Detectives Warlow, Bennett, Dunn, McDougal, and Von Gerichten, of the Central Office, acting under orders from Superintendent Walling and Capt. Irving, made a raid on a newly-established "faro bank," located on the second floor of No. 291 Eighth avenue, and arrested Michael Shannessey, the proprietor, Soloman Phillips, the dealer, and Phillip Long, the bar-keeper, who were found engaged in a quiet game of "faro." The raid was made on information received by Superintendent Walling to the effect that a "keno" game was going on at the place indicated. Detective Von Gerichten visited the place on Wednesday night, and finding a game in progress, reported the facts to the Superintendent, who ordered the raid to be made. The place was watched for several nights, but nothing surprising discovered until last night. The prisoners were brought to the Central Office, and on being arraigned before Inspector McDermott, Shannessey said that he had not yet opened the saloon for business, although he had made all preparations to do so, but was waiting until he could get the privilege. "From whom?" inquired the Inspector. "Well," answered Shannessey, "from the same person by whom all others who deal 'faro' are protected." The prisoners were locked up and will be taken to court to-day. The detectives seized all the gaming implements found in the place.

A MISSING YOUTH.

Gen. William H. Green, of Hartford, Conn., Quartermaster General of the State of Connecticut, called on Inspector McDermott, at the Central Office, last evening, and reported that his son, Frederick W. Green, aged seventeen, left his home on Friday last, and has not since been seen or heard of by any of his friends or relatives. Gen. Green stated that his son was of very correct and temperate habits, and that no reason could be assigned for his flight. Inspector McDermott took a description of the General's son, and sent out a general alarm, notifying the Police to search for him. The missing youth, though but seventeen years of age, is 5 feet 11 inches in height, very slim, and is genteelly attired.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, OCT. 30, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE KULLMANN TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF THE PRISONER'S EXAMINATION.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The prisoner disputed this conclusion; he also denied the truth of Kowarts' assertion that his demeanor was frivolous; he declared it was most cold and deliberate.

This caused a sensation in the court-room.

Dr. Diruff deposed as to the nature of the injuries received by Bismarck and the illness resulting from them. The depositions of several physicians were read, showing that the Prince still suffered from nervous weakness, and that he is soon fatigued, even by the exertion of writing. Dr. Diruff repeated Bismarck's statement that the shot was fired at the moment he raised his hand to his hat.

The interrogation of the prisoner was resumed. He said respect for religion would have prevented him from making the attempt on Sunday, even if opportunity offered; but he had frequented the vicinity of the house much, and feared Bismarck would again escape him as he did at Berlin.

The prisoner described circumstantially what occurred at the time of the firing in terms identical with those of the indictment. He explained that he fired at the head because he thought it possible Bismarck wore a shirt of mail. After firing the shot he ran in front of the carriage across the road, where he remained a moment, when the coachman struck him with the whip; he intended to fly, was quickly seized; he learned that Bismarck was only wounded while he was on the way to prison; thought he had aimed well, but the victim must have moved; at the time he had a second percussion cap in his hand to use if the first missed fire; was fully conscious of the gravity of his crime and of its consequences; but had made the attempt because he regarded Bismarck as the originator of the present religious conflict, even though he might not have believed that the conflict would cease at his death; now that he had thought more of the matter he saw plainly he had committed a great crime.

A gunsmith deposed that the two bullets of Kullmann's pistol were sufficient to cause death.

A Police Sergeant, who guarded Kullmann in jail, swore that the prisoner told him he was sorry he had not taken better aim, and that he, perhaps, would have succeeded, had he loaded with another bullet. On being asked how he reconciled such a crime with his religious professions, Kullmann replied: "It serves the cause. Are not our Bishops imprisoned?"

The accused denied having so spoken; but the witness was positive these were his words.

Another policeman swore that the prisoner said: "Even if I did not attain the object, there remain enough persons set on to prosecute it, and they will succeed. Death is a matter of indifference to me. Better die than allow religion to go to ruin."

Kullmann, interrupting, said he did not recollect these expressions; could only have said "Many others may shoot at Bismarck," but not that they were "set on" to do it.

Witness, resuming, declared that Kullmann further said Bismarck would be shot within ten years.

Various acquaintances of Kullmann gave evidence as to his quarrelsome behavior, and his indignation at the Anti-Catholic laws.

Other witnesses deposed to numerous threats by the prisoner against Prince Bismarck.

District Judge Debon deposed that he held the first examination of the prisoner in the presence of Prince Bismarck.

Before the commencement of the actual examination, the Prince asked Kullmann why he sought to kill him? Kullmann replied, "On account of the May laws."

Bismarck said: "It is not fair for fellow-citizens to shoot at one another." Kullmann gave no reply to the question from Prince Bismarck whether he had never been taught his duties toward the constituted authorities.

Kullmann then, without the least emotion, calmly, indifferently, and unhesitatingly recounted the manner in which he had matured his plan, obtained his pistol, and followed his intended victim from Berlin to Kissingen.

The Police Doctor testified that in his opinion the prisoner was perfectly responsible for his actions.

Medical Councillor Voght testified to holding a similar opinion to that of last witness, stating, however, that Kullmann had a violent disposition, and that his youth, his fanatical ideas, and inherent proneness to sudden passion should be taken in mitigation of his offense.

Two medical experts, called by the defense, will testify to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—1 A. M.—The barometer has rapidly risen west of the Mississippi, with north-west winds, cold, cloudy weather in the North-west, and southward to Eastern Missouri, low but rising barometer, north-west winds, cold, cloudy weather over the lakes, with occasional snow on Lake Superior; north-westerly winds, rising barometer, falling temperature, and partly cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley and thence to the Gulf coast, with a norther on the Texas coast; south-westerly winds, falling barometer, warm, partly and increasing cloudy weather over the Eastern, Middle, and South Atlantic States. The rivers remain stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and the lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, rising barometer, north-west winds, cold, clearing, and partly cloudy weather, and heavy frosts.

For Tennessee and the Gulf States, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, colder, partially cloudy weather, and south-west to north-west winds.

For the Middle and Eastern States barometer rising during the day, with south-west winds, falling temperature, increasing cloudiness, followed by occasional rain in the western portions.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squam Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole, Thatcher's Island, Boston, Portland, Me., and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874
3 A. M.	37°	53°	3:30 P. M.	43°	70°
6 A. M.	34°	54°	6 P. M.	41°	66°
9 A. M.	38°	60°	9 P. M.	38°	64°
12 M.	44°	65°	12 P. M.	37°	65°

Average temperature yesterday .... 62⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 39°

THE FOREST FIRES IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Newcastle, Ind., says: Forest fires are still raging with unabated fury. Corn, fences, timber, and cord-wood in large quantities, have been consumed. Every able-bodied person in town has been fighting the fire for the past thirty-six hours. The wind is blowing a gale.

A special dispatch to the same paper from Hartford City, Ind., reports a terrible fire raging in the woods south of that place, fully four miles in length. A heavy wind is blowing, and the railroad track and bridges are threatened.

Reports from Keystone, a few miles north of Hartford City, reports the same state of affairs there.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Passengers by the Pan-Handle Road from Steubenville to Cincinnati, arriving at midnight, report the woods on fire in places from Dennison 100 miles east to Columbus, and as far as Morrow, seventy miles south-west, for a distance of 170 miles. The worst fires are five miles north-east of Columbus and near Frazersburg, east of Newark. Between Columbus and Morrow the fires are few. On the railroad, between Greenville, Ohio, and Union City, and between Greenville and Dodson fires are raging in the forest to-night. The people on the farms and in the villages are greatly alarmed and endangered.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 29.—The *Globe* has a report of the meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada, held at London. The report shows that the company has outstanding liabilities amounting to some £300,000 sterling, and that its working expenses amount to eighty-four per cent. of the gross receipts. Mr. Childers, the President, is about to visit Canada to examine into the practical management of the road, and to come to terms, if possible, with the other companies, to which the Great Western stands in the position of a rival or an ally.

A FUSION TICKET IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 29.—The Conservative and Independent Republicans of Charleston City and County to-day agreed upon a fusion county ticket, including eighteen members of the Legislature, of whom six are leading Conservative citizens. Among the latter is Hon. George A. Trenholm, formerly Secretary of the Confederate Treasury. The Fusionists are confident that the ticket will be elected, thus giving the commercial and property interests of Charleston representation in the Legislature for the first time since the reconstruction.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S HEALTH—RAILROAD EXTENSION.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 29.—Brigham Young went south to-day, and expects to spend the Winter at St. George.

The grading of the first twenty miles of the Utah Western Railroad is nearly finished. The iron for the road is now on its way here, and track-laying will commence immediately on its arrival.

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN RULE.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES OF THE TWO PARTIES IN THIS STATE—A RECORD FOR TAX-PAYERS TO CONSIDER.

Better than columns of talk are a few official figures, such as the exhibit printed below. They are taken from the State records. Any one who pays taxes and has property, and desires to cast his vote where it will do most good, would do well to study this table of comparative expenditures of the Democratic and Republican Parties. A party which obtains power in the State only to squander money like water is not one which is likely to greatly commend itself to respectable citizens in these hard times, when every one has to make a dollar do its duty to the last cent. Here is the record of the two parties in this State:

THE SINKING FUNDS.	
The last Democratic State Administration not only spent every dollar raised by taxation, but also abstracted the sinking funds	$6,500,000
The present Republican Administration has made good this deficiency and added to the sinking funds over	$15,000,000
YEARLY GENERAL EXPENDITURES.	
The yearly average expenditure (apart from the canals) under Democratic rule was	$6,139,633 86
The same under Republican rule	5,020,547 90
Republican saving	$1,119,085 96
COST OF RUNNING THE CANALS.	
The annual cost of running the canals under Democratic rule was	$2,250,145 62
The same under Republican rule	1,459,164 24
Republican saving	$790,981 38
SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS.	
The annual appropriations for sectarian purposes under Democratic rule were about	$1,000,000
The same under Republican rule	0,000,000
Republican saving	$1,000,000
LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.	
Annual cost of conducting the Legislature under Democratic rule was	$422,456 00
The same under Republican rule	266,519 38
Republican saving	$155,936 62
PAYING AS YOU GO.	
In 1871, under Democratic rule, the excess of appropriations over taxes was	$2,748,595 56
In 1874, under Republican rule, it was	0,000,000 00
Republican saving	$2,748,595 56

MR. TILDEN ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Oct. 28.

In October, 1860, Samuel J. Tilden wrote a letter to William Kent, arguing that Mr. Lincoln's election would be a sufficient cause for revolt by the Southern States, and declaring that the founders of our Government "left revolution organized, with power to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion."

John C. Calhoun and Jeff. Davis never went further in their declarations. It is the extreme doctrine of the old Southern leaders. It is the same claim they made in justification of secession. It makes Mr. Tilden an avowed and undisguised secessionist in principle.

When the war came soon afterward, he carried this principle into practice. Four days after the fall of Sumter, he refused to sign the call or join in the great Union square meeting to sustain the Union against rebellion. Hundreds of other Democrats united in the demonstration, but he was not patriotic enough to do so.

As he acted at the beginning, so he acted to the end. At the Chicago Convention in 1864, he was one of the sub-committee to prepare the resolutions, and reported the resolution declaring the war a failure and proposing that the Union army should lay down its arms and negotiate with the rebels.

What do the patriotic people of New-York say to this record? Will they, can they—can any true patriot, whatever his politics—encourage disloyalty and reward hostility to the Union by voting to make Mr. Tilden Governor?

ON THE TAMMANY RING.

Mr. Tilden was the political associate and co-worker with the Tammany Ring. Peter B. Sweeny—who was the brains of the Ring as Tweed was its right arm—said: "Tilden don't stand in the way of any one down here." The Rochester *Union*, a Democratic paper, describes him as "the slave of Tammany Hall." The exposures of the Tammany frauds were made in July, 1871. The great meeting of citizens, under the auspices of the Committee of Seventy, was held in September, and Mr. Tilden refused to participate. It was not until three months after the grand work had been done that he said a word or did a thing against the Ring.

ON REPUDIATION.

In 1868 Mr. Tilden was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and voted for a platform declaring in favor of the repudiation of the national pledge respecting the payment of the national securities—the same platform of repudiation upon which the Democrats have just carried Ohio and Indiana. Do the people believe they can best stop the dangerous tide of inflation and repudiation by electing as Governor of New-York a man who so recently voted with it?

Such is Mr. Tilden's record on the leading questions of the day. Will the people of New-York confide the public interests to the man thus portrayed?

"JOE" WARREN—"BILL AND JOE."

When the bill to amend the charter of the City of Buffalo was before the Legislature in 1871, Senator Lewis made a strong speech against it. He afterward asked Tweed, who had it in his charge, to let him see a copy of the bill. When he had examined it he said to Tweed:

"Mr. Tweed, this is a very important measure, but I see no petition in favor of this change."

"Why," said the Boss, "Joe wants it."

Senator Lewis—Joe who?

Tweed—Why, Joe Warren.

Finding a surname for "Joe," Mr. Lewis was satisfied, and retreated before the power of Bill and Joe. The amendments gave twenty-five wards in the City of Buffalo, a city of but 120,000 inhabitants, while the City of New-York, with its 1,000,000, had but twenty-two.

DIED IN A PRISON CELL.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years, was brought into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in a grossly intoxicated condition at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was found dead in a cell at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters on the subject of "Rooms for Bachelors" and the "Marriage Question" shall be published on Sunday next.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum yesterday.

The national grand tournament for the billiard championship of America will commence on Wednesday evening next at Tammany Hall.

The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, which left Liverpool Oct. 17, and Queenstown Oct. 18, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days.

John Kernan, of Twentieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for sneaking into the rooms of John Vondohlen, at No. 258 Greenwich street, and stealing $40 worth of clothes.

George Henry Moore, who said he was a waiter residing at No. 67 Sullivan street, was committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday by Justice Morgan for stealing a watch, value $69, from Frederick Alton, of No. 27 Sullivan street.

John Bryson, of No. 571 Greenwich street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with breaking into the store of John Dalley, No. 350 West street, and stealing $8 worth of wheel-spokes.

Edward Angell and John H. Farley, of the Cleveland, Ohio, Common Council, are in this City on a tour of inspection, their object being to examine the pavements of New-York with reference to the adoption of a new system of paving in the "Forest City."

John Brannagan, who was arrested on Friday and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with having registered illegally, was yesterday discharged. He proved that he resided at the place he had stated when he applied to register.

Pearse Kennedy, a sailor residing in the boarding-house No. 87 Cherry street, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing $59 worth of property from Alexander Deval, a sailor who slept in the same room with him. The property was found in Kennedy's possession.

Mayor Havemeyer has been served with an order, issued by Judge Robinson, of the Court of Common Pleas, requiring him to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining him from interfering with the night auction sales of jewelry made by two firms in the Bowery.

At the regular meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday, a report was received from the Engineer in Chief, giving an account of the progress of the work at the Battery, Christopher street, and Canal street sections. A number of unimportant communications were read and placed on file.

Counselor A. P. De Carvalho Borges, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil to the United States, arrived at this port yesterday morning on board the Algeria. M. Borges comes back, accompanied by his wife, from Europe, where he has spent the Summer months to recruit his health.

Rev. Thomas K. Conrad, the Associate Rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, has accepted a call to the Free Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, Thirty-second and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and founded Calvary Church, Germantown, Penn.

Nelly Dunn, a servant-maid lately in the employment of Mrs. Marcella Seely, No. 227 East Twenty-ninth street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing $30 worth of clothing from her mistress. Nelly and the clothing left on the same day, and some of the missing articles were found in a house in Greenwich avenue, where she lived.

BROOKLYN.

Robert A. Vanresalar, aged thirty, of No. 171 Congress street, accidentally shot himself in the neck, with a Colt's revolver which he was cleaning, on Wednesday night. Mr. Vanresalar died from the effects of the wound in a few minutes.

The first entertainment of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association for the season of 1874-75 will be given at 4 o'clock this evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Gallatin place. A pleasant musical programme will be interpreted by a number of distinguished artists.

Sewer Inspector J. R. Dikeman, while inspecting a sewer yesterday in Atlantic, near Kingston avenue, had his neck-tie torn off and his collar unfastened by a bullet which he thinks was fired from an air-gun, as he heard no report. The bullet came from the direction of Pacific street. Mr. Dikeman does not know who fired the shot.

Another meeting of the Supervisors' Committee, charged with investigating the condition of the Almshouse and other county buildings, was held yesterday. One witness testified that in 1869 he furnished the Almshouse with 118 quarts of milk a day at forty cents a quart, while he was selling condensed milk of the same quality to his other customers for twenty-five cents a quart.

STATEN ISLAND.

Large quantities of lobsters and crabs are now being caught along the shores of Staten Island, and fishing with hook and line for striped bass and blackfish is unusually good, in consequence of the continued fine weather.

The recent sale, by County Treasurer Hugh McRoberts, of property in the different villages of Richmond County, for unpaid taxes, realized about $1,000, and a continuation sale is advertised to take place on the 7th of November.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Earl of Rosebery, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

State Senator A. C. McGowan, of Frankfort, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

Capt. W. G. Temple, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Judge Edward C. Billings, of New-Orleans, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, of Rochester, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge George W. Paschal, of Texas, is at the Hoffman House.

Carvalho Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington; Baron Sant Anna, Portuguese Minister, and Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Chicago, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

SHIP-BUILDING IN MAINE.

Tuesday's issue of the Portland (Me.) *Press* records the following ship launches in that State:

The new ship, John B. Brown, was launched at Kennebunk on Saturday. The agent of the French Lloyds has given the highest rate for eleven years. Monday, Capt. N. L. Thompson launched his monster ship Ocean King, said to be the largest merchant ship of the United States since the loss of the Great Republic. She has four masts, three complete decks, with long half-poop and large deck houses—is 238 feet keel, 263 extreme length, forty-three feet wide, and thirty feet hold—is a medium clipper and is expected to be a fast sailer. She will register about 2,240 tons. The barque Annie Lewis, built by Master Sargent at East Deering, was launched yesterday. She is 671 tons, clipper built, and rates first-class in French Lloyds.

Yesterday, also, a fine ship of 1,435 tons, named B. Sewall, was launched from the yard of C. S. Pennell, at Brunswick. She is owned by Sewall, Day & Co., of Boston; C. S. Pennell, of Brunswick, and others. At Damariscotta, Chase Brothers yesterday launched a ship of about 1,300 tons, and named the Voyager. She is owned by the builders and New-York parties. At Newcastle, George W. Lawrence launched a ship of 1,573 tons, named the Valiant. She is owned in Boston. At Belfast, the ship Frank Pendleton, 1,400 tons, was launched from the yard of Capt. Henry McGilvery, and from the yard of C. P. Carter & Co., ship R. B. Fuller, of 1,300 tons, owned by Capt. Baker McNear, of Watertown, Mass. Messrs. Carter & Co. also launched on Saturday the three-masted schooner S. M. Bird, of 400 tons, and George W. Cottrell a three-masted schooner, of 400 tons, called the John C. Smith.

[Advertisement.]

"We all owe something to our country," and an important duty is to wear the Knox's hat—the best, the most picturesque, and the most universally popular obtainable. Knox's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—Spanish Gold 194@194½. Exchange nominal. Sugar nominal.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, for Savannah.—James Belcher and wife, Miss L. L. Schermerhorn, Mrs. W. Mansom, Mrs. W. P. Crawford, Mrs. J. W. McAlpin, three children and nurse, P. Moody, wife, and child, Miss Mary L. Moody, Miss Hattie Moody, Miss Estell Moody, C. W. Dibble, H. D. Stinner, Thomas Williams, Mrs. H. Harrison, Dr. R. P. Myers, Dr. E. T. Sabal, E. Robitaille, J. A. Lants, Z. T. Anderson, Edwin L. Giles, William T. Giles, Theoerid Anderson, James Richfoot, J. T. Wilson, C. G. Collins, wife, and two children, Miss Lydia Kinney, Miss C. E. Williams, Miss A. Williams, Mrs. L. Niles, Miss Sallie M. Speery, Mrs. E. Towers, Mrs. Col. Apthrop and two children, Mrs. Thames, Mrs. Bennett, Miss J. L. Muir, W. T. Chatfield and wife, B. J. Milk, Louis Dull, A. K. Warner, J. M. Rissing, Charles Fugeman, W. L. Dexter, Thomas Terrell, Charles Robinson, Ralph Robinson, Richard Lyons and wife, John Anderson, Michael Welsh, J. P. Walker.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, for Glasgow.—Miss Ann Shaw, Mrs. G. D. A. Goulter and infant, George A. Ingall, John Thomas, Robert G. Watson, John S. Wallace, Edward Tucker, T. H. Melville, D. Turnbull, John McDonnell, Robert Allen, Mrs. O. Puschkaref and infant, Mrs. Henty, John Hanify, Seaman De Ariess, John Ferguson, Lawrence A. Dundas, James Donaldson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dickson, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] M. Willis, Miss Willis, Miss Willis, Mr. Willis, Jr., John Plummer, R. H. Pollard, Mrs. R. M. Biddle, Miss Biddle, Miss Cadwalader, Miss M. Cadwalader, Mr. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. Bellar and two children, John Lidgerwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. Minturn, Thomas Bell, Earl of Rosebery, A. Simson, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Henry E. Milford, C. Young, J. Young, H. Brown, Mrs. A. D. Wetmore, H. W. Swift, F. Swift, W. D. Howland, M. M. Howland, Miss Manderson, Baron De Sant Anna, lady, and two children, Mrs. C. B. White, Miss White, Miss White, E. A. Jackson, W. Woodhall, Mr. and Mrs. Thorn, C. Biddle, James A. Just, Leal e M. Just, J. Jarvis, Mr. Newfelder, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Doughty, John Jochmus, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beal, Miss J. G. Beal, Miss J. D. Beal, A. P. De Carvalho Borges and wife, Mrs. Cammann, Miss A. Cammann, Miss K. Cammann, Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus McLachlan, Albert Cowell, Miss Mary Willetts, Miss Ida Willets, Miss Fanny Willets, Miss Sarah Greenhaf, Mr. Sulsbacher, Mr. Willans, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forsyth, two children, and infant, Mrs. Brand, Henry Thomson, Mrs. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Sounton and three children, Mrs. J. J. Daly and infant, J. Tracy Edson, Mrs. M. D. Lennox and two children, Miss Edson, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, G. W. Thorne, Thomas Guille, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hagen, F. L. Di Christo, John Birrell, A. Mayer, W. H. Rodgers, William Quartus Ewart, Miss S. H. Blanchard, Mrs. E. H. Herndon, Mrs. S. F. Burns, Miss E. J. Burns, Master E. E. Burns, Mrs. J. R. Baxall, Mr. and Mrs. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. J. Atbrey Jones, Mr. Bird, J. S. Pool, José Lamorano y Willis, Mrs. Britton, James Ford, C. Reeb, Thomas Kirby.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.—Miss Shuto, Miss Davy, J. Anerua Simons, John Ransford, Mrs. Ransford, E. J. Babcock, H. C. Pearson, John C. Noyes, Mrs. Charles Armstrong, Master Charles P. Armstrong, Miss Julia Armstrong, Mrs. Elizabeth Halligan, Miss Rebecca Doherty, E. C. Cooke, Miss M. A. Cooke, Joseph Richardson, Mrs. McKenny, Miss Margaret Read, Mrs. Farrow, Miss Farrow, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, A. M. Tebbut, Mr. Nesbitt, Dr. C. J. Cleburne, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Greig, two children, and infant, August Bergrew, Miss Corlott, Miss M. Corbett.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana.—A. Sanchez, Mrs. F. Verrier and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. F. Holden, Mrs. Saubarn, A. R. Macia, M. Cantalar, B. Maydagan, L. Ybarra, F. Gerandt, Master Jose Cornjo O. Don Ferreo, William Sauralle and daughter, L. Chia, C. C. Dies, H. W. Spencer, Jr.

In steam-ship Crescent City from Havana.—Mrs. Catharine Perasso, Miss Rosa Rolandelli, Miss Antionnetta Rolandelli, Arthur McCormick, Stephen D. Hogan, William Chandler, F. M. De Arosta G. Achiana, Ensto A. Hernandez, John Stilwell.

In steamer Glamorgan from Cardiff.—John Serrell, Albert Serrell, Margaret Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Small, George C. Small, Jr., Edward Small, Sarah Sarles, Mrs. S. White, William White, Gertrude White, E. D. Kelly.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—J. L. Barker, J. F. Candee, Jr., William Rankin, C. G. Bessee, C. W. Welch, Henry King, John Jackson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:27 | Sun sets.....4:59 | Moon rises. 9:44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 11:43 | Gov. Island. 12:32 | Hell Gate. 1:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Tybee, Gardiner, Cape Haytien, St. Marc, &c., L. Delmonte; City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; George W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Rotterdam, (Ger.,) Hess, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Atlas, (Br.,) Hamilton, Port-au-Prince, &c., Pim, Forward & Co.; Vicksburg, Rudolf, Port Royal and Fernandina, H. Gelpecke; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Ship Mirzapore, (Br.,) Mackinson, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Chiara, (Ital.,) Canevaro, Bristol, E., for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Granada, Hodsdon, Port Spain, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Calchaqua, (Br.,) Russell, Liverpool, &c., Arkell & Co.; Eilesif, (Norw.,) Hange, Lisbon, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Betsey Guide, (Norw.,) Dus, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Lindesnaes, (Norw.,) Bugge, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig Atlanta, (Br.,) Whelan, Harbor Grace, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.

Schrs. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., &c., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Eliza M. Pennell, Thompson, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Hero, Baker, Salem; Annie Amsden, Matheson, Boston.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Alexandre & Sons. Oct. 25, lat. 26 56, lon. 79 45, passed bark Halifax, showing blue flag, with white letters T & L, bound N.; 27th, at 1 P. M., lat. 33 06, lon. 77 11, passed a Mallory steamer, bound N.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Oct. 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 132 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Oct. 20, at 11:15 A. M., lat. 50 39, lon. 19 02, passed bark Panama, of Liverpool, bound W.; 27th, at 10:17 A. M., lat. 41 36, lon. 60 50, passed schr. Ravenswood, bound W.; same time passed a National bound E.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Laver, Liverpool, Oct. 15, and Queenstown 16, with mdse and passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 22, lat. 48 07, lon. 44 47, passed an Anchor Line steam-ship bound east; 25th, lat. 42 56, lon. 48 18, exchanged signals with steam-ship Bothnia, hence for Liverpool. Oct. 26, lat. 41 50, lon. 56 30, exchanged signals with a Philadelphia steamship bound east; 28th, at 10:25 P. M., 169 miles east of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Adriatic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Glamorgan, Leybourne, Cardiff Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to A. Baxter & Co. Oct. 28, lat. 40 17, lon. 70, passed Steamship Adriatic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Oct. 23, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Experienced heavy gales to Hatteras.

Steam-ship Achilles, Tuttle, Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 26.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelley, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans Oct. 21, and South-west Pass 22d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Whitehead, Portland, M. E., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Nereus Bearse, Boston.

French gun-boat Adonis, Poudre, Sydney, C. B., 5 ds. She mounts four guns and has a crew of ninety-one officers and men.

Bark Normal (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Lancaster Sept. 14, in ballast to master. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Gazelle, (Norw.,) Brun, Amsterdam 50 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor N. S.,) Faulkner, Curacao 15 ds., with coffee, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light N. winds. Left in port brig Emma Dean, for New-York Oct. 25.

Brig Robt McK., Spearing, (of Quebec,) Miller, Cienfuegos 36 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co. Had light N. winds; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Sloop Mary A. Haywood, Virginia.
Schr. Lizzie, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Alberto, Janeso, Candage, Norfolk, Va.
Schr. John N. Parker, Moore, Richmond.
Schr. T. R. Wooley, Daley, Virginia.
Schr. Balloon, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Keudmskeag, Kelly, New-Haven.
Schr. John Wentworth, Lewis, Boston.
Schr. Lyra, Mason, Boston.
Schr. Zampa, Jewett, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot.
Schr. James O'Donohue, Murray, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Mary Frances, French, Virginia.
Schr. Anna S. Murch, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.
Schr. Harp, Hammond, Bangor, with laths to John Boynton's Son.
Schr. Andrew Peters, Jones, Calais, with lath to John Boynton's Son.
Schr. E. Flower, Brainard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. M. Brainard, Hall, Portland, Conn.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Dean, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Brazos, Wyman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Carroll, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. L. Miller, Cook, Millstonepoint.
Schr. Addie P. Cushing, Avery, Thomaston.
Schr. White Wing, Lee, New-Haven.
Schr. Urbana, Love, New-Haven.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, Providence.
Schr. Tunis Depew, Foster, Stonington.
Schr. Charles Hawley, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Rhode Island, Nutter, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Emilie E. Birdsall, Shepard, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Garrett P. Wright, Collyer, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wave Crest, White, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Addie P. Avery, Avery, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Hoyt, Providence.
Schr. Argo, Williams, Providence.
Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Philips, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Amelia, Rogers, Stonington.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. James Diverty, Carroll, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Fashion, Carbery, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.
Schr. Oric M. Remington, Foster, Princetown.
Schr. Prospect, Andy, Calais, Me., 9 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Jachin, James, Belfast 10 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.
Schr. Silver Spray, Percy, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr. Bengal, Rowland, Rockland, with lime to J. H. Haviland.
Schr. Ring Dove, (of Calais,) Swan, Margaret's Bay, N. S., 13 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.
Schr. Saudolphon, Allen, Bangor, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Robert Freeman, Johnson, Rockport, with stone.
Schr. Julia Newell, Newell, with stone.
Schr. Mary White, Rockport, with stone.
Schr. John Manlove, Dashwood, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Surprise, Wiley, Nantucket.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Maria Smith, Jones, Fall River.
Schr. Peerless, Smith, Fall River.
Schr. Florence Dean, Philips, Fall River.
Schr. Minnie Kinne, Parsons, Dighton.
Schr. Tahmiroo, Smith, Norwich, for Port Johnson.
Pilot-boat Ethel, (of Darien, Ga.,) Bagley, Portland Me., for Darien, Ga.
WIND—Sunset, light, south; hazy.

SAILED.

Sld. steam-ships Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Colina, for Antwerp; Frisia, for Hamburg; State of Indiana, for Glasgow, (not 28th;) Atlas, for Kingston, Jam., &c.; City of New-York, for Havana, via Nassau; Tybee, for Port-au-Prince, &c.; Vicksburg, for Port Royal, S. C., &c.; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; brigs Oliver, for Port-au-Prince; Renshaw, for St. Jago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Fiord, (Norw.,) Larsen, from Harwich, which arr. Oct. 28 and anchored at Sandy Hook, towed up to the City this A. M. (29th.)

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Arr. schr. J. V. Wellington, Dunn, from Hoboken.

[illegible]

Below, coming up, schrs. [illegible] and W. H. Dobley.

Cld. bark Zephyrine, Johnson, [illegible] Chrome, Woester, Port-au-Prince.

Sld. brig R. M. Hesler.

Passed the Highland Light, Cape Cod, [illegible] steamer Cromwell, from New-York, for Portland.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Oct. 29.—Passed down, [illegible] Florida, for Providence; schr. Martha Irvine, [illegible] Wm. H. Doughton, for Portsmouth; [illegible] Providence; Lottie, for Boston.

Passed up, schr. Minnie Warfield, for [illegible]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 29.—In the harbor, [illegible] Lee and schr. Richard Rhoades, bound to [illegible]

Noon.—Arr. schr. Louisa A. Johnson, from [illegible] N. S., for orders.

Passed up, bark Antelope, from St. Croix, for Wilmington, Del.; schrs. Karl P. Mason, from [illegible] Charles Moore, from New-York; R. H. [illegible] Providence; Jennie E. Simons, from Jacksonville.

Passed down, schr. Julia A. Ward, for Boston.

A deep-laden three-masted schr. went ashore last night on Bulkhead, but was hauled off, and [illegible] down under tow.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 29.—Sld. bark Attila, for Liverpool, with cotton.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Cld. S. and E. Corson, Boston; Three Sisters, Boston; Providence, Providence; steamer Centipede, Boston; schr. Grace Van Dusen, Charleston.

Arr. schrs. Fanny Hammer, Nantucket; Three Sisters, Providence; D. and E. Corson, Boston; [illegible] Lewis, Boston; Yeoman, Nanticoke River; [illegible] field, Snow Hill, Md.; Alexander Wilson, York River.

At Wilmington, Del., bark Antelope, St. Croix; [illegible] Louisa Johnson, Windsor, N. S.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 28.—Arr. schr. Ann [illegible] Bunce, from Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—The steamer Columbia, from New-York, arrived here this morning. Also, arr. bark W. E. Anderson, from New-York.

27th—The steamer City of Havana, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Sld. for the United States, Waterloo, Syra, Fridtief, America, Charlotte, Mispah, and Talbot.

Arr. out on the 27th inst., Carl, Fordenskjold, Castropol, and Bellatrix.

Arr. out on the 28th inst., Dos Hermanos, Glyalifsen, and Artisan.

Arr. out on the 29th inst., Antares, Agder, and Alice. Also arr. out, Rosalia Startta.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 29.—The Cunard steam-ship Atlas, from Boston Oct. 20, arrived here at 6 P. M., and sailed for Liverpool.

THE

GORHAM

ELECTRO-PLATE

Is the best plated ware now made, possessing the elements of pure Silver in solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability; also, in its clear, ringing tone when struck with a hard substance. It is not easily bruised or dented. At RETAIL by

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FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

Beg to announce that having, during the past Summer, taken advantage of the depressed state of trade to manufacture an IMMENSE STOCK of ELEGANT GOODS at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, they have now on exhibition the

MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF NEW DESIGNS

to be found in the City, and which they are offering at figures to conform to the above.

Parties desiring any kind of Furniture will find it to their interest to look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All Work Guaranteed.

The Venus de Milo.

This celebrated statue, since its discovery in the Island of Milo in 1825, has been considered the finest specimen of ancient Grecian sculpture, and has excited more interest than any other work of art. The original position of the arms (both being lost) has been much discussed, and various opinions given. A number of fragments, however, were found, which seem to indicate that the statue was intended to represent Venus after receiving the apple from Paris as the prize of beauty awarded to her over Juno and Minerva; a part of the hand with the apple being among the smaller pieces.

Many eminent sculptors have attempted to complete the figure by replacing the arms, but without success. Lately, however, a fine copy has been made [illegible] with the arms restored. This we have just [illegible] from Paris, and it is now on exhibition [illegible] where it can be compared with exact copies of the mutilated statue.

Howard & Co.,

No. 222 5th av., New-York.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS

$1.50 each by mail or [illegible] Don't go to bed without [illegible] [illegible]

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT [illegible]

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. [illegible]

WM. KNABE & CO. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union	79⅞	100 N. Y. C. & Hud	100⅜
100 do	79¾	1600 Union Pac	s3. 33¾
800 do	s3. 79⅝	100 do	c. 33¾
200 do	79⅝	500 do	33½
100 do	s3. 79½	400 do	s3. 33⅝
300 do	b3. 79⅝	100 do	33⅞
200 Pacific Mail	45½	100 Panama	114½
100 do	45⅜	100 do	114¼
1800 do	b3. 45⅜	100 North-west	36½
900 do	45½	200 do	36⅜
100 do	45⅜	300 do	36½
300 do	45⅝	100 Ohio & Miss	36⅜
300 do	s3. 45½	100 St. Paul	27⅝
400 do	45½	700 Rock Island	32½
500 do	45⅜	100 do	96⅞
100 do	s3. 45⅜	400 do	96⅞
200 Erie Railway	29	400 Tol. & Wab	96⅞
200 do	28⅞	5 do	s3. 29⅛
400 do	28⅞	100 do	29⅛
500 Lake Shore	28⅞	500 do	29⅛
200 do	80⅛	500 do	s3. 29⅛
100 do	s3. 80	100 C., C. & I. C.	29¼
100 do	s3. 80⅛	100 do	9⅝
1000 do	80⅛	500 do	9⅞
2500 do	s3. 80	200 do	10
	79⅞	100 do	s3. 9⅞
		100 do	9⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅞	$25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	116
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64		2,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new	116⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	12.111⅜
4,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	111¼		

SECOND BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bs.	95	10 Amer. Ex.	b. c. 62
5,000 Va. 6s, Cons.	52⅝	10 do	62½
3,000 N. Y. & B. L. C.	109	30 W. F. Ex.	b. c. 79
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	96½	126 Adams Ex.	113
1,000 do	96⅜	80 do	b. c. 115
5,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st	105½	20 do	116
1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st	57	32 Erie	115½
1,000 C. & O. 1st c. on	49½	100 do	29
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	107	100 do	28⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76	102	400 do	28⅞
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	85	200 do	s3. 28¾
10,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. Bs.	b. c. 81	300 do	28⅞
$4,000 Mich. S. 2d	102	400 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3.	79⅞
1,000 do	102¼	400 do	b3. 79⅞
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	69	300 do	79⅞
2,000 do	68⅞	600 do	s3. 79⅞
15,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.	110	400 do	79⅞
7,000 do	109⅞	100 do	b3. 80
2,000 Union Pac. 1st	87½	400 do	s3. 79⅞
6,000 do	87⅜	400 C. & N. W. b. c. b3.	80
10,000 do	87⅞	100 do	c. 36½
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	85¾	125 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	52
4,000 do	85⅞	100 Mich. Cen.	b. c. 73½
500 Lake S. D. Bs.	96	100 Illinois Cen.	b. c. 92
70,000 U. Pacific S. F.	73½	300 Union Pacific	b. c. 33¾
26,000 do	73⅝	500 do	33⅜
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, E. D.	80	1700 do	b3. 33⅜
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, W. D.	x int. 71½	200 C. & P. G'd	s3. 87½
300 W. U. T.	b. c. s3. 79⅞	115 N. J. Cen.	b. c. 104⅞
600 do	79⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo.	b. c. 37½
1200 do	s3. 79⅝	455 Mor. & E.	b. c. b3. 97⅜
200 do	79¾	1000 do	98
1600 do	79⅝	200 C. & R. I.	b. c. 96⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H.	b. c. 100½	200 do	s3. 96⅝
200 Pacific Mail	b. c. 45½	100 do	96⅝
100 do	45½	800 do	b3. 96⅝
500 do	s3. 45½	300 T., W. & W.	b. c. 29⅛
100 do	45⅜	1200 do	29⅛
200 do	s3. 45⅜	400 do	29⅛
100 do	b3. 45⅜	500 do	s3. 29⅛
1300 do	45⅜	100 do	29⅛
2900 do	s3. 45	100 do	29⅛
200 do	45	900 D., L. & W.	b. c. 107½
700 do	b3. 45	16 P., Ft. W. & C.	b. c. 92
1800 do	s3. 44⅞	200 O. & M.	b. c. s3. 27⅞
1600 do	45	300 C., C. & I. C.	b. c. 9⅞
500 do	45⅛	200 do	c. 9⅞
200 do	b3. 45⅜	40 Fourth N. Bank	97
100 do	45⅛	5 do	98
200 Harlem	b. c. 129½	100 Bk. of Com.	b. c. 117½
		80 Bank of Republic	104½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. Pac. S. F.	73½	800 Union Pacific	33⅞
300 West. Union	b3. 79⅝	100 do	s3. 33⅞
300 do	79⅝	700 do	b3. 33⅞
700 Pacific Mail	45¼	200 do	s3. 33¾
600 do	b3. 45¼	1000 do	b3. 34
300 N. Y. C. & H.	c. 100⅜	500 do	s3. 34
100 do	100⅞	500 do	34
200 Lake Shore	s3. 80	1400 do	b3. 34⅛
100 do	80	100 do	34⅛
100 do	b4. 80	100 North-western	36⅛
400 do	s3. 80⅛	400 Boston, H. & E.	6
100 do	80⅛	100 Ohio & Miss	27⅞
100 Tol. & Wab	s3. 29⅛	500 Erie Railway	b3. 28⅞
700 do	29¼	100 do	29
500 do	29⅛	25 C., C. & I. C.	10⅛
	28⅞	160 do	9¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	116⅜	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	small 117½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117⅝		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$11,000 U. Pac. 1st	87⅞	25 Panama	b. c. b3. 114
4,000 U. Pac. S. F.	73⅝	100 do	114¼
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.	109¾	300 Un. Pac. R. b. c. s3.	34
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. G. bds.	81	600 do	34
1,000 Buff. & E. n. bs.	97½	700 do	34
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	107	300 do	c. 34
2,000 L. Sh. Div. bds.	97	800 do	b3. 34
2,000 Am. D. Im. 7s	97⅜	400 do	34
10 Leather Man. Bk.	135	600 do	s3. 33⅞
82 Del. & H. Can. b. c.	116⅝	300 do	33⅞
300 Adams Ex.	b. c. 115	700 C. & N. W.	b. c. 36½
100 do	116	300 do	c. 36½
200 W. Un. Tel.	b. c. 79⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	36⅝
2900 do	79½	s30	52
100 do	79⅝	200 do	52⅜
200 Pac. Mail	b. c. 45⅜	200 do	52½
100 do	45⅜	100 C. & R. I.	96⅞
100 do	45⅜	200 T., W. & W.	b. c. 29⅛
100 do	45⅜	200 do	29⅛
100 do	45½	400 do	s3. 29⅛
200 Erie Railway	b. c. 28⅞	5 do	29⅛
300 do	28⅞	400 do	29⅛
300 do	28⅞	100 do	29⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H.	b. c. 100⅞	100 C., M. & St. P.	b. a 32½
400 L. S. & M. S.	b. c. 80⅛	200 Chi. B. & Q.	b. c. 100½
200 do	s3. 80	300 C., C. & I. C.	b. c. 9⅞
100 do	80	100 do	9⅞
100 do	80⅛	300 do	9⅞
200 do	b3. 80		
500 do	80		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6000 Union Pac. S. F.	73⅞	300 Pacific Mail	s3. 45
10 U. S. Express	65	200 Union Pacific	b3. 34
100 West. Union	s3. 79¾	200 do	33⅞
100 do	79⅝	100 do	b3. 33⅞
1400 do	79⅝	100 do	s5. 33
100 do	s3. 79⅝	400 do	33¾
100 do	79⅝	200 North-west'n	b3. 36⅜
200 Erie Railway	28⅞	10 do	36½
100 do	28⅞	200 Rock Island	96½
100 do	28⅞	100 do	96⅝
1000 Lake Shore	79⅞	100 do	s3. 96⅝
2000 do	79⅞	200 St. Paul	32⅛
600 do	79⅝	1000 Tol. & Wab	29⅛
3600 do	79⅝	100 do	29⅛
200 do	s3. 79⅝	400 Ohio & M.	29⅛
100 do	79⅝	100 do	27⅞
600 do	79⅝	200 C., C. & I. C.	27⅞
			9½

THURSDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

There was nothing in financial circles to-day calling for special comment. Dullness was a prominent characteristic of all the markets throughout the day, and at the close the tone of speculation was weak. The London advices were more favorable. Consols being buoyant and higher, American Bonds firm and slightly better at the close, and Erie Shares steady. The Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £115,000 during the past week, and to-day £20,000 were withdrawn on balance. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 38¼ ℔ cent., against 36⅝ ℔ cent. last week. On this favorable exhibit the Bank Directors, at their weekly court to-day, did not change the rate of discount, which remains at 4 ℔ cent. To-day is ticket day, and to-morrow fortnightly selling day at the London Stock Exchange. The specie in the Bank of France increased 3,119,000 francs during the past week. The gold speculation was not affected in the slightest degree by the London advices, as the market opened and closed at 110⅛, and all the business of the day was at this figure. On gold loans, the rates for borrowing were 1-32 and 1-64 per diem, and 8 to 10 ℔ cent. per annum. After Clearing-house hours loans were made flat, and also at 1@2 ℔ cent. for carrying. At the Treasury to-day there were twenty bids for the Government Gold, aggregating $2,642,000, at 109.76 to 110.16, and the awards ($500,000) were made at 110.10 to 110.16. The foreign Exchanges were depressed by the dearness of cash Gold, an increased supply of Cotton bills and the limited demand from importers; the leading bankers reduced their rates to $4 84 and $4 87½, but actual business from second hands late in the day was on the basis of $4 83@$4 83½ for bankers' long sterling, and $4 86½@$4 87 for demand. Commercial Sterling was quoted at $4 81½@$4 83.

The money market was easy at 2½@3 ℔ cent. on call and 5½@7½ ℔ cent. for prime discounts. At Washington to-day $275,000 national bank notes were received for redemption.

At the Stock Exchange the railway and miscellaneous share speculation was unusually dull, only 95,000 shares having changed hands. The market was irregular and closed weak. As compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, Erie opened at an advance of ⅛ ℔ cent., and Rock Island, Panama, and C. C. and I. C. ⅛ ℔ cent., Western Union having been ⅛ ℔ cent. lower, and the remainder of the list steady and unchanged. Pacific Mail opened at 45¼, advanced to 45⅝, and declined to 44⅞ before midday. The general list first declined ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., and then recovered. After midday there was a further slight improvement, Pacific Mail having recovered to 45⅝; Union Pacific from 33⅝ to 34⅛; Western Union from 79¼ to 79⅝; Erie from 28¾ to 29; Lake Shore from 79⅞ to 80⅛; North-west Common, from 36⅛ to 36½; Preferred, from 52 to 52⅜; New-York Central, from 100¾ to 100⅞; Rock Island, from 96⅜ to 96¾; St. Paul Common, from 32⅛ to 32¼; Wabash, from 29⅛ to 29⅜, and C., C. and I. C., from 9⅝ to 9⅞. After the second call this advance was generally lost, as will be seen by the comparative prices below. Lake Shore declined to 79⅝, Pacific Mail to 45, Western Union to 79¼, Wabash to 29⅛, Union Pacific to 33¾, and C., C. and I. C. to 9½. The meeting of C., C. and I. C. stock and bond holders at Columbus, yesterday, developed the fact that the recent suit at Cincinnati was for the recovery of $132,000 interest on the second Mortgage Bonds, and not for a foreclosure of the road, as has been supposed. The other changes were less important. There was a little more activity in investment shares, and prices were well maintained. Panama sold at 114@114¼, Morris and Essex at 97¾@98, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 107½, Fort Wayne at 92, New-Jersey Central at 104⅞, Pittsburg at 87¼, Illinois Central at 92, Michigan Central at 73½, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 100½, and Harlem at 129½. Railroad bonds were active, and over $200,000 changed hands, about one-half of the business having been in the Union Pacific issues, which were higher than yesterday; Firsts sold at 87½@87⅞, Land Grants at 85¾@85⅞, and Sinking Funds at 73½@73⅞. Harlem Firsts sold at 110@109⅞@109⅞, Michigan Southern Seconds at 102@102¼, and Chicago and North-western, gold, Consolidated Coupon at 81; the other transactions were small. The dealings in State securities were all at the morning session, when New-York Bounty Loan, coupon, sold at 109, Missouri Long Bonds at 95, and Virginia Consolidated at 52⅝. Government Bonds were firm, but the market presented no special feature.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $298,000 for November interest on the public debt, and $30,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $290,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Wednesday's final sales:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s, coup., '81	112¾	112⅞
United States 5-20s, coup., '62	113⅝	114
United States 5-20s, coup., '67	117½	117⅝
American Gold	110¼	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84@4 84½	$4 83@4 83½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100¾	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	96¾	96⅝
Pacific Mail	45½	45⅛
St. Paul Common	32¼	32⅛
St. Paul Preferred	50½	*50¼
Western Union	79⅝	79⅜
Union Pacific	33⅞	33¾
Lake Shore	80⅛	79⅝
Toledo and Wabash	29½	29⅛
North-western Common	36½	36⅜
North-western Preferred	52⅜	52½
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107⅝
New-Jersey Central	104¾	104¾
Panama	114⅛	114¼
Erie	28¾	28⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	28	27¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	9¾	9½
Harlem	129	129½

* Bid.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	100⅞	100¾	950
Harlem	129½	129½	200
Erie	29	28¾	5,132
Lake Shore	80⅛	79⅝	19,400
Wabash	29⅛	29⅛	8,100
North-western	36⅝	36⅛	2,910
North-western Preferred	52½	52	625
Rock Island	96⅞	96⅝	3,300
Fort Wayne	92	92	16
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32¼	32⅛	500
Pittsburg	87¼	87¼	200
Del., Lack. & Western	107⅝	107½	900
New-Jersey Central	104⅞	104¾	115
Michigan Central	73½	73½	100
Illinois Central	92	92	100
Union Pacific	34⅛	33⅝	16,800
Morris & Essex	98	97¾	1,445
C., C. & Indiana Central	10	9½	2,625
Pacific R. of Missouri	37½	37½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅞	27⅞	1,100
Boston, Hartford & Erie	6	6	400
Panama	114¼	114	325
Western Union	79⅝	79¼	14,100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	100½	100½	30
Pacific Mail	45⅝	44⅞	18,500
Adams Express	116	113	426
Wells-Fargo & Co. Express	79	79	50
American M. U. Express	62¼	62	20
United States Express	65	65	10
Total sales			95,479

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	118	118½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117⅞	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118½	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	110⅜	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113⅞	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111¾	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	111⅞	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	116⅛	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	113	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	117½	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅛	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅜	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¼	117⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111⅞	111¾
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111⅝	111⅞
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112	112¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅞	111⅞
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	112⅝	113
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	92½	92¾
Union Pacific Gold Bonds	83½	85

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$28,674,000
Gold balances	1,431,001
Currency balances	1,794,261

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$65,168,937
Currency balances	2,650,135
Gold exchanges	6,369,091
Gold balances	900,670

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110
Alabama 5s, '86	30	N. Y. 6s, G'd R., '87	111
Ark. 6s, Funded	17	N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87	112
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is	10	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '83	113
Ark. 7s, Memp. & L. R.	20	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91	116
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	8	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '75	108
Ark. 7s, Miss., O. & R. Riv.	8	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '76	108
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.	8	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	29
California 7s	111	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	21½
Connecticut 6s	104	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	41
Georgia 6s	75	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Ap. & Oct.	41
Georgia 7s, new bds.	88	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J.	30
Georgia 7s, indorsed	82	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Ap. & Oct.	30
Georgia 7s, G. B.	72½	N. C. F'ding Act, '66	16
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. F'ding Act, '68	15
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	101¼	N. C. new bs., J. & J.	12½
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	101¼	N. C. new bs., A. & O.	12½
Ill. War Loan	101¼	N. C. sp. tax, class 1	5
Kentucky 6s	100	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	5
Louisiana 6s	21	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	5
La. 6s, new bds.	21	Ohio 6s, '75	101
La. 6s, levee bds.	27	Ohio 6s, '81	103
La. 8s, levee bds.	23	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Mich. 6s, '78–'79	103	Rhode Island 6s	103½
Mich. 6s, '83	103	South Carolina 6s	20
Mich. 7s, '90	104½	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	16
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	16
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100	S. C. 6s, Fund. A. '66	16
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	S. C. Non-f'dable bs.	6
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97	Tennessee 6s, old	69
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	55
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95	Tenn. 6s, new bonds	60
Mo. 6s, due in '80	95	Tenn. 6s, new series	54½
Fund. bds. due in 1894	93	Virginia 6s, old	35
L. bds. due '81–91 inc.	94	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	35
H. & St. J., due '86	92½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	35
H. & St. J., due '87	92½	Va. 6s, Consol bds.	52½
N. Y. R. B. Loan	108¼	Va. 6s, C. bds., 2ds	41
N. Y. C. B. Loan	108⅜	Va. 6s, deferred bs.	9
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110		
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	105¼	Buff. & Erie n. bs.	97½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	100⅞	Buff. & S. L. 7s	80
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	22	Kal. & W. P. 1st	85
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	48½	L. Shore Div. bds.	96½
Chic. & Alt. 1st	111	L. Shore C. C. 1st	101
Chic. & Alt. In.	99½	L. Shore C. C. 2d	99½
Joliet & Chic. 1st	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st	100
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	95	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	102⅞
C. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	111	Mich. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.	109
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	107	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¼
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	104½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97
Am. D. & I. bds.	97	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	98
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	106	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	94
M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D.	80	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	94
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.	83	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. D.	72½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	109¾
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	76	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	107¼
M. & St. P. 2d	74	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.	109⅞
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Harlem 1st, 7s, reg.	109⅞
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	97½	North Mo. 1st	90½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	85	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	94
Chi. & N. W. c. g. bs.	80⅞	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92
Galena & Chic. Ext.	101½	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.	73½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	92⅝
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	105	Cen. Pac. St. Aid bs.	101
Del., L. & W. 1st	100⅝	West. Pac. bonds	83½
Del., L. & W. 2d	102	Union Pac. 1st bs.	87⅝
Del., Lack. & W. 7s C.	107½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	85¾
Morris & E. 1st	109	Union Pac. In. p. d.	89
Morris & E. 2d	102¼	Union Pac. S. F.	73¼
Morris & E. bds. 1900	90	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80
Morris & E. con.	94	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	69¼
Morris & E. 7s of '71	97⅝	Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	100
Erie 1st Extended	104½	P., F. W. & C. 1st	109
Erie 2d 7s, '79	96½	P., F. W. & C. 2d	104
Long Dock bonds	100½	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	88	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	77½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct. '75	100	Col. C. & I. C. 2d	20
D. & Sioux C. 1st	87	St. L. & I. M. 1st	84
D. & S. C. Second D.	87	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	80	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72¼
Ind., B. & W. 1st	43	Bell. & S. Ills. 1st 8s	91
Ind., B. & W. 2d	20	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	80
M. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d	102	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	71½
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	103½	T., P. & W., Cons. 7s	50
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	70
Clev. & Tol. n. bs.	97	Tol. & Wab. 2d	71
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	100	T. & W. Con. Conv.	55
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	97	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86½
Det., Mon. & T. bs.	98		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	148	Metropolitan	132
American Exchange	111¼	Nassau	107
Central National	100	New-York	124
City	300	New-York County	205
Commerce	117	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	120	North America	94
First National	200	Pacific	162
Fourth National	97	People's	140
German-American	85	Phenix	99¾
Hanover	100	Republic	104¾
Irving	128	Shoe and Leather	156
Manhattan	150	St. Nicholas	106
Mechanics'	136½	State of New-York	112
Merchants'	118½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—Oct. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden & Amboy	128¼	128¾
Pennsylvania	54⅜	54⅝
Reading	53¾	53⅞
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia & Erie	14	14¼
Northern Central	31	31¼
Lehigh Navigation	47½	47⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	98¾	98⅞

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☞ UNITED STATES BONDS. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 94 Broadway, purchases, sells, and exchanges all issues of UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, SIXES OF 1881, and the new FIVE PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN at current market rates, free of commission.

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☞ C. C. AND I. C. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDholders are requested to communicate with HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce to-day have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	31	Moss, bales	60
Copper, bbls	58	Molasses, bbls. (N.O.)	171
Copper, sheets	81	Tallow, pks	343
Cotton, bales	5,013	Beef, pks	2,079
Dried Fruit, pks	98	Pork, pks	3
Eggs, bbls	830	Cut-meats, pks	3,364
Beans, bbls	252	Lard, tcs	640
Flour, bbls	20,688	Butter, pks	4,432
Meal, bbls	100	Cheese, pks	12,116
Meal, bags	250	Pea-nuts, bags	206
Wheat, bushels	300,636	Resin, bbls	2,587
Corn, bushels	104,950	R co, bags	361
Oats, bushels	101,445	Sugar, bbls	289
Malt, bushels	4,500	Syrup, bbls	16
Barley, bushels	30,293	Starch, pks	46
Grass-seed, bags	798	Sp. Turpentine, bbls	73
Hemp, bales	27	Spelter, pcs	924
Hops, bales	465	Tea, pks	170
Hides, No.	638	Tobacco, hhds	456
Hides, bdls	840	Tobacco, pks	1,017
Lead, pigs	790	Wool, bales	127
Leather, sides	11,025	Whisky, bbls	1,099

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Colchagua, for Liverpool—503 bales Cotton, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 123 hhds. Tallow, 8,831 bushels Corn, 302 pks. Clocks.

By the bark Chiari, for Bristol—33,286 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Ellisif, for Lisbon—23,092 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Betsy Gude, for Rotterdam—24,500 Staves.

By the ship Mirzapore, for Liverpool—339 hhds. Tallow, 92 bbls. Tallow, 138 bags Clover-seed, 200 bbls. Flour, 12,030 bushels Wheat, 1,050 Oars, 31 hhds. Tobacco, 900 cases Sewing Machines, 2,320 bags Oil-cake, 1,011 sacks Oil-cake, 1,350 bales Cotton.

By the steamer State of Indiana, for Glasgow—17,077 bushels Corn, 862 pks. Butter, 1,338 bbls. Flour, 29 hhds. Tallow, 20 cases Oil Peppermint, 33 bxs. Shoe Pegs, 116 bales Hair, 2,400 Staves, 23,389 bushels Wheat, 1,787 bags Oil Cake, 70 bxs. Bacon, 348 bags Leather, 30 bbls. Apples, 200 bags Seed.

By the steamer Frisia, for Hamburg—8 bbls. Flour, 574 bags Seed, 22 cases Cigars, 800 tcs. Lard, 5 tcs. Stearine, 93 bbls. Whalebone, 1,230 bales Cotton, 119 bbls. Apples, 100 bbls. Beef, 146 bales Leather, 300 bxs. Meat, 17 tcs. Beef, 10 bales Moss, 5 cases Wax, 85 pks. Tobacco, 68 cases Sewing Machines, 800 cases Extract, 1,335 Hides, 28 bags Horn Tips, 19 bbls. Apples, 24 pks. Butter, 37 cases Spokes, 57 pks. Provisions, 77 bxs. Guts, 40 cases Fruits, 28 cases Clocks, 402 pks. Hardware.

By the steamer Rotterdam, for Rotterdam—63 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 8 cases Cigars, 154 cases Hardware, 600 bags Clover-seed, 49 cases Tobacco, 3,600 Staves, 305 bxs. Maizena, 200 bxs. Extract of Logwood, 6 cases Oil of Peppermint, 30 bbls. Beef, 75 bbls. Flour, 10 bxs. Bacon, 5 bbls. Tallow, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 250 pks. Lard, 43,500 bushels Wheat, 99 pks. Leather.

By the bark Atlas, for Trieste—3,012 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Lindesnaes, for Calla—10,304 lbs. Tobacco, 83 pks. Hardware, 3,150 Staves, 83,552 gallons Petroleum, 21 pks. Cutlery, 1,275 pks. Woodware, 400 bbls. Bone Black, 43 pks. Agricultural Implements, 16 pks. Machinery, 409 pks. Furniture, 3 pks. Clocks, 256 bbls. Resin, 11,000 lbs. Lard, 45 kegs Nails, 500 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 86,576 feet Lumber, 30 Carwheels, 111 Oars, 23 pks. Paint, 280 pks. Drugs, 200 pks. Preserves, 45 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1 case Rifles, 22 bales Dry Goods, 2 cases Blacking.

COCOA—Some inquiry has been noted for supplies, mainly for Maracaibo and Guayaquil, on the basis of our quotations. Maracaibo at 27c.@29c.; Caracas at 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold, ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio, in the absence of supplies, is stiffly held, but is inactive. No invoice dealings reported. ...The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands at the distributing ports this morning was only 16,000 bags, of which 6,000 bags at Charleston, 5,500 bags at Galveston, and 4,500 bags at Savannah; none here. The amount reported as afloat and loading for the United States was 175,600 bags, of which were 35,600 bags for New-York....The movements in other than Rio and Santos have been checked by the lighter offerings of stock, and the more confident views of sellers. The recent dealings (in good part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 9,033 bags Maracaibo, 1,500 bags Jamaica, 818 bags Ceylon, 539 bags Costa Rica, 453 bags Savanilla, 250 bags St. Domingo, sold in lots for consumption, within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was 19,591 bags, and 30,600 mats, including 30,600 mats Java, 6,844 bags Maracaibo, 6,769 bags Costa Rica, 1,899 bags Laguayra, 1,334 bags Manila, 1,008 bags Mexican 835 bags Ceylon, 666 bags Savanilla, and 236 bags Porto Rico. To-day 1,265 bags Maracaibo, by the Sea-bird, were sold within the range of 18c.@19½c., gold. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ℔ ℔, 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¾c.@21½c., gold; Java, invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@19½c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, (nominal,) 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19c.; Curaçoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, but the offerings have been lighter, and holders have been somewhat firmer in their views, checking business. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,946 bales, (of which 1,130 bales were placed on last evening,) including 920 bales to shippers, 728 bales to spinners, and 298 bales to speculators. Of the sales, 500 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Middling, 15⅜c. ℔ ℔. The dealings for forward delivery have been quite heavy, and prices have been quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ ℔. higher, holders evincing less eagerness to place supplies. Liverpool reported steadier. Receipts at the ports quite liberal. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,100 bales, of which 8,200 bales were on last evening, and 25,900 bales to-day, with 4,100 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October offerings closing at 14⅝c.@14 11-16c.; November, 14 21-32c.@14 11-16c.; December, 14 25-32c.; January, 15 1-16c.; February, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; March, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; April, 15 15-16c.; May, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c., and June, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,013 bales, including 2,349 bales from Norfolk, 1,866 bales from Savannah 492 bales from New-Orleans, and 306 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 22,781 bales, and thus far this week 118,528 bales, against 106,110 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 623,298 bales, against 465,918 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 42,390 bales; to the Continent, 7,259 bales; stock in New-York, 76,672 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 368,253 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Low Middling	14¼	14¼	14	14
Middling	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Good Middling	14⅞	14⅞	15	15
Middling Fair	15⅛	15	15¼	15¼
Fair	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛	16⅛

COOPERAGE STOCK—There has been a fairly active movement reported and prices have been quoted firm; Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses, do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.

CORDAGE—A limited inquiry prevails for most kinds within the previous range. Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted at 15c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 16c.; 12-thread (⅜ inch in diameter,) 15½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 15½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 16½c.; do., do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 17½c.; Tarred Manila, 14½c.; fine Tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 16c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 12½c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 11¼c.; do., do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 12½c.; do., do., 12-thread (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 12c.

EGGS—Have been more sought after and quoted firmer within the range of from 22c.@29c. for ordinary to fancy, with the main dealings in supplies available at 25c.@28c. for fair to strictly choice.

FISH—The demand has been quite active for the leading kinds, especially for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel, at generally fair prices. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 50, chiefly at $5 75@$6 25 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$19; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $5@$7 25; Smoked Herrings at 40c.@45c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1 ℔ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 10 ℔ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a very moderate scale since our last, with prices generally quoted a shade easier. The dealings in shipping extras have been lighter, and mostly within the range of $4 85@$5 for lines of standard to about good for the English markets. The home-trade call has been limited. The sales since our last have been 13,150 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 15@$3 85, chiefly at $3 40@$3 75; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 85, chiefly at $3 90@$4 05 for poor, and $4 35@$4 55 for good to choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 85@$5, very good to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 90, mostly at $5 40@$5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 70@$5 10, mainly at $4 85@$5; poor round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10, poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping at $4 90@$5 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 10@$7 25; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and White Wheat stock, $5@$7 25; Western White do. Extras, $5 50@$8; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$7 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fine brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 4,450 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet, and quoted a shade lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$6 35 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 35@$8 25 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in less confident demand and easier in price, within the range of $4@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 380 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 25 for Superfine, ℔ bbl....Corn-meal has been less active and rather weaker in price, within the range of from $4 20@$4 85 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 40@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 725 bbls., including 55 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 85....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been dull and heavy at $1 55@$2 ℔ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been inactive within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ℔ bbl....Buck-wheat Flour has been selling moderately within the range of $3 35@$3 90 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market has been fairly active to-day, with prices on Valencia Raisins and Currants quoted stronger. Sales embrace 3,000 bxs. new crop Layer Raisins at $2 95; 1,000 bxs. old crop do. at $2 60; 2,000 bxs. new crop loose Muscatel do. at $3 60; 14,000 bxs. new crop Valencia do. on private terms, closing at 10c. asked, and 300 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.@6¼c.

GRAIN—A less active movement has been reported since our last in Spring Wheat at rather less firm prices, though the changes have not been important. Shippers have been buying less freely. The export business has been mostly in new No. 2 Spring. There has been rather more inquiry for milling purposes, at the current quotations, in good part for prime to choice stock. Winter Wheat has been comparatively quiet. The better grades have been in light supply, and held above the views of purchasers, checking operations. The poorer qualities have been offered with more freedom, but have not been in favor with buyers. The general market closed dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 156,500 bushels at $1 05½@$1 06 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 05 for do., car-lots; $1 04@$1 05 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 05 for strictly prime; $1 02½@$1 03 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 03 for strictly prime do., in store, (last evening;) $1 02@$1 02½ for do., car-lots; $1@$1 01 for new No. 3 Spring; $1 09@$1 19 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 18 for strictly prime Duluth; $1 16@$1 18 for good to strictly prime Milwaukee, and $1 09 for new Chicago; $1 07@$1 15 for old No. 2 Spring; $1@$1 17 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 14@$1 20 for ordinary to choice new Red Western, chiefly at $1 16@$1 19 for about fair to prime samples; $1 20@$1 25 for fair ordinary to very choice new Amber Western; $1 24@$1 36 for poor to extra White do., mainly at $1 36 for extra Michigan, partly to deliver on contract, and $1 28@$1 30 for fair to very good do. ...Corn has been again quite actively sought after for home use, shipment, and on speculative account at an advance of fully 1c.@1½c. a bushel, closing quite firmly at the improvement, with the dealings almost wholly in sound old Mixed Western, in store and afloat. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 197,000 bushels at 87½c.@88½c. for fair to prime old Mixed Western, afloat, mainly at 88c.@88½c. for prime, closing at the latter rate; 88½c.@89c. for choice do.; 87c.@87½c. for sound do., in store, closing with 87½c. reported as bid; 81c.@82½c. for new and old Mixed Western; 75c.@80c. for new do., car stock. ...Rye has been in less request and weak in price; Canada quoted at 90c., in bond, with a boat-load reported sold at this rate....Barley has been in more confident demand at advanced prices, with sales of 39,000 bushels Canada West at $1 45; 3,000 bushels six-rowed State at $1 37½. Further orders have been sent by cable to Europe for French and Danubian Barley on account of maltsters. About 50,000 bushels were reported as having been purchased, on these cable orders, on the basis of $1 50 for French, and $1 25 for Danubian....Barley-malt has been in limited request and irregular as to price....Oats have been quoted 1c. a bushel on active inquiry, mostly on trade account, closing quite firmly, with sales reported since our last of 88,000 bushels at 57c.@60c. for ordinary to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 60c. for Chicago, afloat; 53½c. for very inferior Mixed Iowa, car lots; 58c.@60c. for poor to very choice White Western; 59½c.@60c. for White State, and 59c. for Mixed State; prime Mixed Western, November option, quoted at 59½c. bid....Canada Peas, in bond, quoted nominally at $1 07 ℔ bushel, but inactive; 2,000 bushels do. sold, to arrive, at this rate....Feed has been in limited jobbing demand, within the range of $21@$32 ℔ ton....The stock of grain on the New-York canals this morning was 1,113,571 bushels Wheat, 655,000 bushels Corn, 39,834 bushels Barley, and 409,000 bushels Oats.

HARDWARE—The general market has been comparatively quiet, with values quoted essentially unaltered.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been rather more activity noted in Bale Hay, which has been quoted steady, including shipping grades at 55c.@65c. for fair to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 05. Clover, 50c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c. Straw has been in liberal supply and slow of sale, including Rye at 45c.@60c.; Oat 45c.@55c.; and Wheat 40c.@45c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Quiet and weak in price; sales, 200 bales Jute at 4½c., gold, and 800 bales Jute Butts, rumored at 2⅝c., currency.

HIDES—Dull at former figures; 1,000 Wet-salted Texas and 300 City Slaughter on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Values have been quoted essentially unchanged, with trade in most kinds of stock reported as quite moderate. The export movement in Lumber is comparatively slow from this port.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been inactive, within the previous range. No further arrivals. New-Orleans has been in light demand at former rates; 20 bbls. new crop sold....The stock of foreign in first hands this morning was only 1,649 hhds. Porto Rico and 606 hhds. English Islands. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, (nominally,) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do., (nominally,) at 44c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal, (nominally,) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 46c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 48c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans, old crop, 60c.@73c.; do., new crop, 80c.@85c.

NAILS—Are selling quite moderately in a jobbing way, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60 L, quoted at $3 05@$3 75; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing Stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch Stock, $5 50@$6 50 ℔ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held rather more firmly toward the close on the basis of $2 35@$2 40 for Strained, on a moderately active demand; sales since our last, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 30, flat; 350 bbls. do., small pks., at $2 50; 109 bbls. No. 2 at $2 65; and 100 bbls. No. 1 at $5 25 ℔ 280 lbs....Tar dull at from $2 60@$3 75; City Pitch at $2 62½ ℔ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine quiet, and quoted at from 35½c.@36c. for merchantable; sales, 100 bbls. in lots, at the latter rate.

PETROLEUM—Generally dull and quoted lower and weak. Export inquiry very limited....Of Crude, in bulk, 1,000 bbls. sold at 5⅛c....And of Refined, 2,000 bbls., here, at 11½c., quoted at the close at 11c.@11¼c. for early deliveries....Philadelphia quotations wholly nominal....Refined, in cases, inactive at 17c....City Naphtha, 9⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been fair request for early delivery at a further improvement in prices. Western advices favoring sellers; 250 bbls. Western were marketed in job lots, at $20 50@$20 75, chiefly at $20 50, with round lots quoted at $20 25, bid. Prime Mess quoted at $20@$21, and Extra Prime at $17@$18 on a dull trade. Western Mess, November options, nominal at $20, as the asking rate....Dressed Hogs have been more sought after and quoted up to 7⅞c.@8¼c. for City....Cut-meats have been rather quiet and irregular in price, with sales reported of 35 pks. Pickled Bellies, 12 lbs., at 10⅝c.; 17,000 lbs. do., in bulk, at 10½c.; 250 fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 8c.; 900 Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 10c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 13c.; and 1,000 Pickled Hams at 10⅜c. Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, December and January deliveries, quoted, as before, at 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb., but quiet.... Bacon lower and more active at the decline. Sales for early delivery, 210 bxs. City Long Clear, at 10c.@10¼c. And for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December and January, at 9¼c.; 500 bxs. Short Clear, January and February, at 9½c.; and near the close, 500 bxs. do., Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, at 9¼c. ℔ lb.... Lard has been quoted stronger on restricted offerings, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 150 tcs. choice new Western Steam at 13⅞c.; 175 tcs. City do. at 13½c.@13⅝c.; 30 tcs. No 1 City at 13c., and Refined, in lots, at 14c.@14¼c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11⅞c., closing at 11⅞c.@12c., and 1,000 tcs., seller six months, at 11¾c.@11⅞c., closing with 11⅞c. reported bid; and November options quoted nominally at 12 7-16c....Beef has been selling slowly, on the basis of previous quotations. We quote New Mess $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ℔ tierce. Beef Hams quiet at $20@$23 for Summer-cured Western, the latter for very choice; sales, 55 bbls....Butter and Cheese without important alteration.

SEEDS—The feature of the market has been the unusual activity in Calcutta Linseed, of which some 70,000 bags here and to arrive have been disposed of at $2 30@$2 37½, closing firmly at $2 40, gold, ℔ 56 lbs. Other kinds quiet; 150 bags Clover Seed reported sold at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for supplies, in a jobbing way, at generally steady rates; but the invoice trade has been very slow and unsatisfactory. Holders, however, are generally confident in their views, on the favorable foreign advices. Mace quoted at $1 18@1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12@$1 14; Cassia, 24c.@25c.; Cloves at 43c.@43½c.; East India Pepper at 21½c.@22c.; White Pepper at 27½c.; Pimento at 12¼c.@12½c.; Ginger, 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

STARCH—Has been offered reservedly, and has been in fair request, with Western Corn quoted at 5c.@6c.; Potato quoted at 6½c.@7c. for new, and 7c.@7½c. for old. Wheat, in bbls., 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb.

SUMAC—Has been comparatively dull since our last, with Virginia quoted at $52 50@$62 50.

SUGARS—A very slow trade has been reported in Raw at the reduced prices previously quoted. Sales, 221 hhds. and 227 bxs., including 127 hhds. Refining Cuba, at 8¼c.@8 11-16c.; 94 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 1-16c.; 200 bxs. do. at 9⅜c., and 27 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 8⅝c. ℔ lb. The receipts of raw Sugars at this port since Oct. 1 have been 12,146 hhds., 17,360 bxs., and 99,043 bags, against sales (to this morning) of 30,320 hhds., 31,030 bxs., and 57,792 bags, reducing the stock in first hands to 70,833 hhds., 76,995 bxs., and 73,980 bags, as against 89,007 hhds., 89,765 bxs., and 32,729 bags at the beginning of the month; and 74,364 hhds., 42,309 bxs., and 298,109 bags on the 1st of October, 1873. We quote: Fair Refining, 8⅜c.; good do., 8⅝c.; prime do., 8¾c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@8¼c.; Melado, 5½c.@6⅝c.; Molasses Sugars at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been inactive, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅞c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quite active at rather firmer prices; sales equal to 245,000 lbs., at 8 15-16c.@9c. for prime to choice; Stearine scarce and quiet; best Western quoted at 13¾c.; City at 15¾c.@16c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The regular market has been quiet at about unchanged prices. Sales, 1,000 half-chests Green and 316 cases Japan. At the auction sale the prices realized showed very little change in Oolong as compared with the regular market, but Japan sold easier. There were 5,949 half-chests disposed of, including 2,774 half-chests Oolong at 18c.@53½c.; 535 half-chests Green at 23c.@61½c.; 678 bxs. new Ping Suey at 37½c.@60c.; 231 half-chests Congou at 39c.@44c.; 107 half-chests Japan at 41c.@58c., net cash, and 1,623 half-chests Japan at 41c.@58c., 4 months.

WHALEBONE—Arctic is scarce and quoted firm at $1 15, gold, ℔ lb., but is inactive.

WHISKY—Declined to 99c. ℔ gallon; sales, 300 bbls. in lots.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively tame to-day. Berth freights have been quoted rather weaker as to Grain rates, and about steady on Cotton and Provisions. The offerings have been mostly of Cotton, Grain, and Provisions for British ports, and of Cotton and Provisions for Continental ports. The chartering business has been slow to-day. Some demand has been noted for Grain and Petroleum tonnage, on the basis of about previous quotations, but shipowners have been firmer in their views, the available supply of tonnage having been reduced considerably by recent engagements; hence, negotiations have been progressing less satisfactorily. Tonnage for the Cotton trade has also been in request, but the bids, though reported as equal to late figures, have been under the views of ship-owners, thus impeding operations. The inquiry for tonnage for the Lumber trade has been light....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton on private terms; quoted at ⅜d.@9-32d. ℔ lb.; a small lot of Maple, in logs, at 30s.; 150 bags Seed on private terms, and, by steam, 2,350 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., chiefly at 5-16d. ℔ lb.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 5½d.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 5d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; 1,800 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 450 bxs. Bacon at 25s.; 15 tons Leather at 60s. ℔ ton. Also, a German bark, 928 tons, with Lumber, from Doboy, reported at 35s.; a British steamship, 2,285 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; a Norwegian bark, 517 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. ℔ bbl., with option of London. Also, four ships, 1,864, 1,311, 1,077, and 1,017 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ℔ bbl., and 1,000 bbls. Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 3d. ℔ 280 lbs.; 200 tons Oil-cake, at 10s. 3d.@18s. 9d., the inside rate to complete cargo; and, by steam, 20,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ℔ bushel; 50 bales Hops at ¾d. ℔ lb.; also, a Norwegian bark, 599 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ℔ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Apples at 4s. ℔ bbl.; 1,800 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 200 bags Seed, 350 pks. Butter, and 2,500 Staves, on private terms....For Dublin, an Austrian bark, 530 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, in bulk, at 5s. 9d. ℔ quarter, with option of Belfast....For Bristol, by steam, 300 bbls. Oil-cake, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 240 tons, with Oil-cake from Philadelphia, rumored, without reliable particulars....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ⅞c. ℔ lb.; 500 tcs. Lard at 30s. ℔ ton; also a German ship, 915 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. of Petroleum, reported at 3s. ℔ bbl., with short lay days....For Hamburg, by steam, 250 bales Cotton, 750 tcs. Lard, 300 bxs. Bacon, 100 bbls. Apples, 600 bags Seed, and 2,500 pks. Mdse. at current rates.... For Cork and orders, two ships, 1,312 and 1,279 tons, and a bark, 894 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Lisbon, a Norwegian bark, 570 tons, hence with general cargo, mainly Grain, at about 13¾c. ℔ bushel....For Trieste an Austrian bark, 394 tons, hence with Resin, at 65c. ℔ 280 lbs....For the Rio Grande, an American brig, 161 tons, with Flour from Richmond at $1 40 ℔ bbl....For Gibraltar, by sail, 100 cases Tobacco on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 510 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,778 head, or 634 cars, against 657 cars for the same time last week. Not sufficient sales to make a market; all Cattle in the yards, save thin and unmerchantable stuff, were shipped East in first hands; the most depressed feeling that has occurred in ten years is prevailing; good Cattle selling at ¼c. off from last week's rates; common from ½c.@¾c. off; poor stuff selling wild. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,000 head, against 12,800 head for the same time last week; the market was lifeless, and it was almost impossible to effect sales; Canada Lambs, $6@$6 50; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 25; Western Sheep, $3 50@$4 50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 23,700 head, against 20,400 head for the same time last week; the market was slow, but prices firm; Yorkers, $5 50@$5 75; heavy Hogs, $6@$6 25.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Cattle more active; prices rather firmer, but not quotably higher; fair to choice native Steers, $4 50@$6; extra, $6 25@$6 50; through Texans, $1 90@$3 65; Stockers, $2 50@$3 60; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 1,200. Live Hogs active, strong, and higher; the weather is cool and packers are buying freely; common to medium, $5 40@$5 75; good to choice, $5 85@$6 40, packers generally paying $5 50@$5 10; receipts, 15,000; shipments, 8,500. Sheep active and firm; sales of common to fair at $3 15@$3 75; good to choice quotable at $3 90@$4 50; shipments, 300.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, lower and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, 88c.@88½c.; No. 2 do., 82⅞c.@83c., cash or October; 84⅛c., November; 84⅜c., December; No. 3 do., 79¼c.; Rejected, 75. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 71¾c.@72c., spot; 71½c., October; 67⅜c., November; 66¼c., all the year; High Mixed, 72c.@72½c.; Rejected, nominal. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 48c., cash; 47⅞c., October; 45¼c., November; Rejected, 41¾c.@42c.; White, 48½c.@49c. Rye advanced; in fair demand; No. 2, 83c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 17½, cash; $1 18, October; $1 09, November; No. 3 do., 93c.@98c. Pork active and higher, closing quiet with part of the advance lost; old, spot, $19 50; all the year, $16 90@$17, closing at the inside price. Lard in fair demand and higher at 12½c., spot; $11 55, February; $11 30, all the year. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Freights quiet and unchanged. On the Open Board, this afternoon, Wheat closed quiet at 82⅞c. @ 83c., November; 84c., December. Corn unsettled at 70¼c., October; 67½c., November. Oats quiet at 48c.@48⅛c., cash or October; 45¼c., November. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 29,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 45,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Lake and rail exports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 13,200 bbls.; Wheat, 39,350 bushels; Corn, 13,200 bushels; Oats, 46,700 bushels; Barley, 11,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 138,229 bushels; Corn, 32,500 bushels; Oats, 13,813 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 11,200 bushels; Corn, 12,800 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Flour in fair demand; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Baker's, $6 85@$7 50. Wheat quiet; sales, 25,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at 98c.; 2,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 22; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 09@$1 10; Chicago No. 2 Spring, 94c.@96c.; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 12. Corn dull; sales 1,600 bushels No. 2 Western at 79c.@80c. Oats neglected; No. 2 Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley in good request; sales of Canada at $1 30; Western at $1 20. Barley-malt firm; No. 2 Western, $1 60@$1 75; Western at $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Flour dull and weak for everything above $4 25. Wheat dull and little done; No. 3 Fall Red, 93c. bid; sales, No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, 70c. Oats higher at 50c.@51c. cash; 51½c. December; 51¾c.@51⅞c. January. Barley dull and weak for all grades below choice. Rye higher at 83c.@85c. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork quiet at $20 50. Dry-salted Meats—Advancing tendency. Bacon—Only small order trade. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs unchanged; Yorkers, $4 75@$5. Bacon, $5@$5 25; Butchers', $5 50@$5 75. Cattle dull and weak; only low grades offering. Receipts—6,000 bushels Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,400 Hogs, 2,000 Cattle. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, 93c.; No. 2, 86½c., November, 83½c.; December, 83⅜c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2, 47c. Corn nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 76½c. Rye weak and lower; No. 1, 89c. Barley strong and higher; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 14; November, $1 11; No. 3 Spring, 96c. Provisions inactive. Pork, $19, cash. Lard—Steam, rendered, 11½c.; Kettle, 12c. Bulk Meats—Short Rib Middles, 8¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 9c.; Long and Short Clear Middles, 8⅞c.; Cumberland Middles, 8½c.; Long Cut Hams, 9c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5½c., to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—16,000 bbls. Flour, 158,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Petroleum easier; Refined, 11c.@11½c., spot and month; Crude unchanged. Flour quiet and steady; State, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 62½@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 14@$1 18; Amber, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 25@$1 32. Rye, $1 06@$1 07. Corn firmer; Yellow, old, 83c.@85c.; do., new, 70c.@72c.; Mixed, old, 83c.@84½c.; New, do., 70c. Oats dull; White, 58c.; Mixed, 55c. Butter—Business small; quotations lower; New-York State and Bradford County, Choice, 37c.@40c.; Western, Prime, 30c.@32c.; Choice Western Rolls, 28c.@30c. Cheese steady; New-York State, 16⅛c.; Western Reserve, Fine, 16c.@16½c. Eggs easier; Pennsylvania, 27c.@28c.; Western, 26c.@27c. Whisky, $1 10.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Flour steady; sales, 1,900 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 10; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Extra do., $1 30. Corn lower; sales, 1,200 bushels at 88c. Barley unchanged; sales last evening and to-day of 50,000 bushels Canada at $1 38; 14,000 bushels do. at $1 39; 15,000 bushels do. at $1 40; 20,000 bushels do. at $1 38½. Corn-meal—$38 for Bolted; $37 for Unbolted ℔ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $23 Middlings, $30 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; Barley 5¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—65,800 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Barley, 5,400 bushels Peas. Canal Shipments—4,500 bushels Wheat, 19,700 bushels Barley, 697,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Cotton steady; Low Middling, 14c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; White Southern, 93c.@95c.; Yellow do., 80c.@82c.; Western Mixed, nominally 80c.@81c.; White Western, 85c.@92c. Oats quiet; Southern, 58c.@60c.; Mixed Western, 56c.@58c.; White do., 58c.@59c. Rye dull at $1@$1 05. Hay, $17@$20. Mess Pork nominally $21@$22. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders scarce and firm at 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c. Hams unchanged. Lard unchanged. Western Butter very dull; choice to fine Tub and Roll, 31c.@33c.; fair to good, 28c.@30c. Coffee strong and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 01. Petroleum dull at 5¼c.@5⅜c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 18; No. 3 do., $1 11½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13; Amber Michigan, $1 06¼@$1 06¾; December, $1 08; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 08; December, $1 06; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 18. Corn a shade better; High Mixed, 74¼c.; New do., 69c.; November, 65c.; December, 64½c.; Low Mixed, 72½c.; New do., 64½c.; No Grade, 70c. Oats a shade better; No. 2 and Michigan, 49c.; White, 50¾c. Freights unchanged. Receipts—28,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—42,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1@$1 06. Corn steady; New, 60c. Oats dull at 50c.@55c. Rye steady at 92c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter very dull; choice Reserve, 28c.@30c.; Central Choice, 27c.@28c.; Medium, 24c.@26c. Lard steady at 12½c.@12¾c., spot; 11¼c. all the year. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c., closing at 7½c. bid; Sides unchanged. Whisky dull and declining at 98c. Bacon—only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 8c., Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Wheat in light demand by local millers, but little offering. Prices are above the views of buyers. Rye steady at 90c. in the street. Corn quoted at 89c. for old; 80c.@82c. for new Mixed Winter. Oats quiet, and a shade firmer; sales of one car No. 1 White, at 60½c. Barley firm; sales, 28,000 bushels Canada West at $1 40; two cars No. 2 Two-rowed State, at $1 20; one car No. 2 Six-rowed State, at $1 35. Malt steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—Flour steady at $3@$6 25. Wheat steady at 95c.@$1 10. Corn steady; ear, 55c.; new, shelled, 58c.@60c.; old, 68c.@70c., in elevator. Barley steady at $1 10@$1 30.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce; old, 95c.; new, shelled, 85c. Oats dull and drooping at 61c. Pork quiet but firm at $24. Lard dull and declining; Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c.@15½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Pork held at $22. Sugar dull and lower at 7½c.@9c., full range. Molasses lower; Low Fair, 58c.; Prime to Choice, 62c.@68c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $3 50. Exchange—New-York Sight, par; Sterling, $5 32. Gold, 109¾.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Rye unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@14c. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats nominal. Lard nominal. Whisky, 96c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29.—Cotton more steady; Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 2,466 bales; exports to France, 1,820 bales; coastwise, 1,469 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 51,138 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 4,580 bales; gross, 4,605 bales; sales, 2,632 bales; stock, 70,362 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 29.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; net receipts, 2,630 bales; gross, 2,684; exports coastwise, 1,175 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 22,963 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 6,756 bales; gross, 7,740 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,375 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 5,150 bales; stock, 73,440 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 29.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,357 bales; gross, 1,426 bales; sales, 2,033 bales; stock, 38,616 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 29—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞@93 for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109⅝; 10-40s, 103¾; New 5s, 103⅛; Erie Railway Shares, Preferred, 43.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £115,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day is £20,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 36⅝ ℔ cent., is now 38¼ ℔ cent. Consols, 93 for money and the account.

PARIS, Oct. 29—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,119,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 62f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American. Sale on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 73s. 9d. ℔ cwt.; Bacon, 54s. ℔ cwt., for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, Oct. 29—5 P. M.—Tallow, 45s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Evening.—Linseed-oil, 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 29.—Petroleum, 24½f. for fine Pale American.

TAXATION IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal: A new edition of M. Maurice Block's useful and valuable work, *La Statistique de la France comparée avec les divers Pays de l'Europe,* contains a great deal of fresh matter, and among this occurs a passage in a chapter on the "Finances" which is of particular interest at a time when France is more heavily taxed than she has ever been before, when the unequal distribution of taxation is one of the battle-cries of the Radicals, and the reform of that distribution in favor of the poor and to the detriment of the rich one of the tempting promises they hold out to the classes to which they especially address themselves. There can hardly be a question more interesting to solve than whether fiscal burdens are or are not distributed in France in a manner conformable with justice. The best kind of tax has long been a subject of ardent discussion. To all kinds as yet known serious objections may be raised, and it is, of course, in vain to seek for an impost which shall be agreeable to those who pay it. In France the class that has probably been the most attacked is that of the "Indirect Contributions," which comprises stamps, duties on articles of consumption, and the like. The principal argument against them is that they do not press in equal proportion on the rich and on the poor. Mr. Block, in his new edition, has taken a novel view of the subject. He thinks that in order fairly to judge of the question as to a repartition of taxation from the point of view of justice to the individual, it does not suffice to consider a tax separately, for often the various imposts complete, compensate, and balance each other, but that the proper way is to compare the whole of the taxes paid by one contributor with the whole of those paid by another. This is the task he has set himself, and it is not an easy one; but he seems to have performed it successfully in the following way: He has taken four types of tax-payers, one of them having a revenue of 100,000 francs, half in land and half in personal property; the second having a fortune of 6,000 francs a year, half in land and half in money in the funds; the third having no fortune, but 6,000 francs a year, derived from salary; the fourth, a workman or artisan earning 1,800 francs a year. He has then passed in review all the taxes, imposts, and duties of every kind that are paid in the country, and has set down to each one of his four types the sum which, under ordinary circumstances, he ought to have to pay. The detailed table given in the book is too extensive to be reproduced, but the general results are as follows: The possessor of an income of 100,000 francs pays 11,303 francs, or 11.30 per cent.; 6,000 pays 921 francs, or 15.30 per cent.; 6,000 francs proceeding from salary pays 593 francs, or 9.80 per cent. The man who earns 1,800 francs pays 193 francs, or 10.72 per cent. As these 193 francs comprise 73 francs set down for tobacco, if that taxpayer does not smoke he pays in taxes only 6.96 per cent. of his income. According to these calculations, of which we may assume the correctness as proceeding from a statistician and economist of Mr. Block's reputation, it is neither the highest nor the lowest incomes that have so much cause to complain as the middling ones, the owners of small fixed incomes derived from land and Government securities. Considering that the revenue derived by the State from the nation is the result of about forty different taxes, it may be thought remarkable that the result comes as near as it does to a fair proportion. M. Block does not enter into the political aspects of the question, but states things as he finds them, without comment or inference of any kind. His statistics may furnish fresh arms to the Radicals, who will certainly not admit that the man of millions should pay only about half per cent. more than the working man, and four per cent. less than the small "rentier," instead of, by a sliding scale, ascending in proportion to the income of the tax-payer.

MUMMIES AND SHELLS IN KENTUCKY.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette* says: "The catacombs reported to exist beneath this city, so accurately described by an English traveler who examined them in 1806, and which, by the way, were never heard of by men who lived in this city in 1806, and are living in this city still, are rather losing interest for the public. The mummies referred to, of course, never existed, and the story is a canard from beginning to end. But, notwithstanding the fallacy of this story, there can be no doubt that mummies and other evidences of a pre-historic race, much more civilized than the Indians, were found in the caves by the early settlers in Kentucky. Collins, in his recently published history of Kentucky, gives ample proof of the existence of mummies in several caves, and gives an accurate description of the manner in which they were embalmed and the kind of bandages used. Recently, on a visit to Madison County, our attention was directed to startling evidences of the existence of this pre-historic race in Kentucky; and, what is more wonderful, there seems to be incontestable proof that our predecessors on Kentucky soil were not less than eight feet high. Collins refers to some of these evidences in his chapter on Madison County, and upon investigation we found all that he says fully substantiated by evidences now obtainable in the neighborhood of the mounds he refers to. In numerous instances human bones have been disinterred which, on comparison with bones of men of ordinary size, prove incontestably that there were indeed 'giants in those days.' The manner in which these giants are interred is peculiar. A cone-shaped recess is built up of substantial structure, somewhat resembling a sugar-loaf, but not so high in proportion. Inside of this cone the giant sits, his knees doubled up under his chin. We believe all of the large skeletons found up to this date were so interred. Other evidences of a pre-historic race also exist, and evidences which would seem to indicate that our predecessors were from a distant country. In the immediate neighborhood of the 'mounds' six shells, lying near together, were recently plowed up, and shells of a very peculiar formation, such a formation as, we understand, is only found in China. They are about eight inches long and five in diameter. The large end is almost flat, and they turn in the opposite direction from the way shells usually turn. We have never seen any shells resembling them and none others were ever seen so far as we could learn in this country."

THE ST. LOUIS FLOWER MISSION.

St. Louis has had a "Flower Mission" during the past Summer, and its final meeting for the year has just been held. From the annual report of the President we learn:

"Saturday, May 16, 1874. The mission commenced its work, and any one who entered the room on that bright Spring morning, and seeing the many baskets of the Flowers of May, the earnest faces of those at work with busy hands in the preparation for distribution, would not have needed to be told that the Flower Mission of St. Louis was a reality. On this day twenty-seven names were enrolled as members. It was decided to devote Wednesday and Saturday mornings, from 9 till 12 o'clock to the work of the Mission in arranging and distributing the flowers. In a large degree the work of each day has been a repetition of that of the first. Flowers have been sent to the City Hospital, to St. Luke's, and the Good Samaritan Hospitals every week for twenty weeks. The Jail, Work-house, and other penal and reformatory institutions have been regularly visited. Various manufacturing establishments, in which women and girls are employed, and who rarely ever see a flower, have not been neglected, and large numbers of individual cases in families, where sickness has prevailed, have been visited by ladies of the Mission. The distributions at the hospitals were chiefly in charge of Miss Wright, Miss Conrad, Miss Mack, and Miss Hemphill. Those at the Jail were in charge of Mrs. Edward Jackson, of Webster, and those of a more general character in charge of Mrs. Findley, Miss Jennie Glover, Mrs. Simpson, and Mrs. Stone. It may be sufficient report of the work to say that 8,613 bouquets and over 1,000 pounds of fruit (chiefly berries and grapes,) also large quantities of peaches and pears, have been distributed at an entire expense of less than $40, more than half of which has been incurred for care of the rooms, and a large portion of the remainder is represented by property still on hand for future use—the baskets, pans, &c., required in arranging and distributing the flowers. The flowers and fruit were donated chiefly by residents of the suburban villages, but not wholly; for among the donors are many residents of the city."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
93	The Porous Plaster Co. vs. Dunn, &c.	201	Lockwood vs. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.
94	The Porous Plaster Co. vs. Day, &c.	207	Hatch, &c., vs. Steele, &c.
100	Hicks, &c., vs. Grunning.	260	Southmayd vs. Rokroyd.
112	Matter of Casey.	267	Bing vs. Elias.
113	Matter of Levy.	281	Sonneborn vs. Lavarello.
175	Odell vs. Cotton, &c.	282	Matter of Pratt.
186	Brookman, &c., vs. Armstrong.	283	Foster vs. Hanson et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
129	Conway, &c., vs. People, &c.	208	Bronson vs. Dimock.
130	Lenahan, &c., vs. People, &c.	209	Bush et al. vs. Tredwell.
131	Charlick et al., &c., vs. People, &c.	210	Lathrop vs. Dudley et al.
132	Saltonstall vs. Lord.	211	Harris vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
136	Clark vs. Donaldson.	212	Whelan vs. Gleason et al.
72	Penfield vs. James et al.	213	Am. Pres. Church vs. Pres. Church, &c.
73	Same vs. Same.	214	Voorhees vs. Olmstead et al.
141	Gilman vs. Redington.	215	Schenck vs. Smith, impleaded.
143	McClellan et al. vs. Reddington.	216	Schenck vs. Ingraham, impleaded.
145	Gilman vs. Gilman et al.	1	Purdy vs. Wood.
154	Same vs. Same.	2	Same vs. Same.
103	—— vs. ——.	3	Same vs. Same.
95	In the matter, &c., Schell, Trustee, &c.	190	Same vs. Same.
201	Livingston vs. Murray, impleaded, &c.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
3404	Schwab vs. Fries.	3202	Rosenstein vs. Gifford.
4102	Staats vs. Branigan et al.	4023	Anderson et al. vs. Russell.
4034	Gommerich et al. vs. Pollard et al.	3910	Runkle vs. Nichurts.
3888	Palmer vs. Bigler.	3844	Produce Bank of N. Y. vs. Bergstein et al.
4090	Ferdon vs. The Mariposa L. & M. Co.		
3814	Selleck vs. Hayner.	3484	Newell et al., &c., vs. King et al.
4044	MacKenzie vs. Hyde.		
3952	Rutherford vs. Anthony et al.	3452	N. Y. Guarantee & I. Co. vs. Flynn et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3405	Rockland Co. M. G. Co. vs. Sweet et al.	3891	Pottar, Executrix, et al. vs. Campbell.
1183	Graham vs. McKenzie.	3811	Chatham National Bank of New-York vs. Freund.
2019	Platt, Receiver, vs. Wilson.		
4051	Anderson vs. N. Y. H. and Northern R. R. Co.	4005	The Hart B. and M. Mf'g. Co. vs. Beaton.
3817	Toal vs. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	3807½	Glaccum et al. vs. Hand, impl'd, &c.
4033	Cass vs. Crook et al.	3805½	Grocers' Bank of N. Y. vs. Adriance.
4089	Ferdon vs. Mariposa L. and M. Co.	3993	Lange vs. Altenbrand et al.
4075	Philadelphia and R. Coal and Iron Co. vs. Church et al.	3917	Maltby vs. Martin et al.
1949	Spear vs. Baxter et al.	3809½	Thurber et al. vs. Hawley et al.
3879	Burkhalter et al. vs. Raymond.	3723	Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Winduat, impl'd.
		2969	Merriam et al. vs. Conrad et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	
1262	Eno vs. Alexander, impleaded, &c.	912½	Weiss vs. Homberg.
1353	Thomas vs. Beecher.	1339	Porgis vs. McKiever.
1114	Lord et al. vs. Birdsall, impleaded.	1376	McQuade vs. Irwin.
1400	Alexander et al. vs. Morris, impleaded.	1317	Scranton et al. vs. Osgood.
1312	Burkhart et al. vs. Cooper.	1361	Vandervicle vs. Ohm.
856	Benton et al. vs. Barnard et al.	1406	German Ex. Bank, N. Y., vs. Meyer.
857	Benton et al. vs. Wing et al.	859	Harper et al. vs. Hudson et al.
1302	Wood Brothers & Co. vs. Halladay.	1393	Moody vs. Andrews.
1325	Bonnell vs. Kurtz et al.	1069	Foeller et al. vs. Levy.
1038	Budlong vs. Webber.	938	Rawson et al. vs. Cladin et al.
1211	First National Bank of Portland, Me., vs. Schuyler et al.	1001	President, &c., Ins. Co. of N. A. vs. Gardner.
948	Morris vs. Morris, impleaded.	1219	Weeks vs. Morris.
1123	Same vs. Same.	1188	Messmore vs. Seagrave.
1203	Quigley vs. Hayne.	1308	Spalthoff vs. Gessner.
1197	Stanton vs. Strohecker.	1282	Potts vs. Hyman, impleaded.
		1220	Smith et al. vs. Packard.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Same calendar as Part I.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1253	Beaumont vs. Kempton.	1143	Dilleber vs. Bushman.
1068	Moller et al. vs. Tuska.	1107	Moore vs. Day.
1069	Same vs. Same.	1212	Howland et al. vs. Murphy.
1207	Lawrence et al. vs. Marsh.	1432	Pacific Bank vs. Gershon.
2182	Reilly vs. The Mayor.	2092	Bischoff vs. Straube.
770	Jones vs. New-York and Harlem R. R. Co.	2088	Hill vs. Mitchell.
		2081	McGregor vs. Bryan.
1154	Eicke vs. Brennan.	1229	McCarthy vs. Brennan.
1214	Cogswell vs. Walsh.		
1104	Weber vs. The Turn Verein, N. Y. City.	1230	Mead vs. Brennan.
		969	Peck vs. Weber.
1991	McGowan vs. The Mayor, &c.	2055	McClosky vs. The Mayor, &c.
1088	Murray vs. Walsh et al.	2174	Gillespie vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Cosello R. Guisippi, robbery.
William Parker, robbery.
William Hagney, robbery.
Thomas Edwards, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Sweeny, felonious assault and battery.
Rachel Zeh, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Dobbins, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Johnson and Frederick Loillos, grand larceny.
Polk J. Kennedy and Herman Wierma, grand larceny.
Michael Kelly, larceny from the person.
William McGill, larceny from the person.
James Davis, larceny from the person.
Sarah Jones, larceny from the person.
Isaac Welsh, larceny from the person.
Bernard McCarthy, larceny from the person.
Thomas McLarnen, false pretences.
Edward Phillips, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Moore; I see no reason to change my former decision in this matter.

By Judge Daniels.

Irwin vs. Menges; order granted.
Schneider vs. Clews; opinion.

By Judge Barrett.

Brach vs. Cohen; opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Looram vs. Sherwood et al.; order signed.

Whitney vs. Field et al.; motion for leave to serve complaint granted on payment of defendants' costs of opposing motion.

Bailey vs. Burns; motion granted, second Friday of November.

Ruggles, as Receiver, &c., vs. Willmont; the defendant has leave to come in and defend, if within ten days he pays plaintiff's costs and deposits $500 in the United States Trust Company to abide the event of the suit. Judgment and subsequent proceedings to be thereupon vacated, otherwise to remain in force.

Blackwell et al. vs. Hengstbeck; judgment of perpetual injunction signed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hale vs. The Omaha National Bank; exceptions, &c., allowed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 41.—*Ship Belle of the Sea* vs. *Johnson et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. This was an action on a bottomry bond executed by the Captain of the ship on the Island of Mauritius, and afterward indorsed by the lenders to Baring Brothers & Co., of London, who indorsed it to Johnson & Co., by whom the bond was taken up. The ship was afterward sold in New-York at public sale to satisfy a mortgage, and was subsequently transferred to Nickerson & Co., present claimants, and who allege they had an interview with Johnson & Co. before taking the ship, and that they were then assured that there was nothing due on the bond, but that if certain small claims were paid there would be a balance of some $3,000 in their hands belonging to the ship; and that it was on this assurance they became owners of the craft. The correctness of this statement is the point in issue, the libelants denying that they ever made such a representation. The point of law is whether, if the libelants agreed to pay the bond on the faith and credit of the freights, general average, and insurance exclusively, the bottomry lien was extinguished. Henry Flanders for appellants; S. C. Perkins for appellees.

A RELIC.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has recently received from Hon. Benjamin Rush, the original baluster, or newel-post, from the stairway of the house formerly inhabited by John Milton, the poet. Accompanying it is a water-color sketch of the building, with the following certificate from the hand of the celebrated English jurist, Jeremy Bentham:

An 1821, August 15, Sketch of a House for some time inhabited by John Milton. It is situated in Westminster in the street then called Petty France, but on the occasion of the French Revolutionary War, new named York Street, in horror of France and honor of the Duke of York. This sketch was this day taken from the garden attached to the residence of Jeremy Bentham, into which garden the house has a door, being under the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, his property. From this house August 14, 1821, under the direction of the said Jeremy Bentham, was cut the Balustrade Pillar, composed of 4 twisted columns, presented by him, in company with this sketch, to his truly, dear and highly respected friend Richard Rush, Envoy Extraordinary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Witness my hand, JEREMY BENTHAM.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Oct. 29, James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot 20 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-ninth street, 145 feet east of Third avenue, to Peter Hayes for $11,400, and withdrew the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the east side of Fifth avenue, 93.4 feet south of Thirty-eighth street.

R. V. Harnett sold, by order of Trustee, the three-story brick house and lot 23.9 by 100, on the east side of First avenue, 75 feet north of Thirty-fourth street, to E. M. Nevill for $19,000. The five one-story corrugated buildings and lots, adjoining the above, on the north side of Thirty-fourth street, 25 feet east of First avenue, were offered, but the one nearest First avenue was bought in by the Trustee for $575 and the remainder were withdrawn from sale.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered by public auction the two lots of land, 21 by 70 by 22.4 by 70 and 22 by 70 respectively, situate on the west side of Thompson street, 106.6 feet south of Broome street; $5,750 each was bid, but as that price did not satisfy the owner the property was withdrawn from sale.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., adjourned the auction sale of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, property indefinitely, because he discovered after offering one lot that the property was being protected by by-bidders. The owner had advertised the lots to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder, and the planting of stool pigeons was simply a breach of faith on the part of the owner which the auctioneer would not be a party to.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale to settle a partnership interest, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 25.1 by 52, with lot, 25.1 by 80.11 by 25.2 by 80.8, No. 28 Waverley place, south side, 50.3 feet west of Greene street. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of a one-eighth interest in the following lots: One plot, 172.9 by 200 by 108 by 71, on Eleventh avenue, north-west corner of Fortieth street; one plot, 33 by 197.6 by 67.1 by —, on Fortieth street, south side, extending through to Thirty-ninth street, being 250 feet west of Eleventh avenue; and five lots, each 25 by 98.9, on Fortieth street, south side, 125 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.5 by 75.10 by about 21 by 80, on Lexington avenue, south-east corner of Sixty-first street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, to close out a mechanic's lien, under the direction of William C. Conner, Sheriff, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Forty-second street, south side, 150 feet east of Ninth avenue.

ADJOURNED SALES.

Hugh N. Camp adjourned the foreclosure sale of the lease of house and lot on the south side of West Forty-ninth street, 375 feet west of Twelfth avenue, to Thursday Nov. 5.

E. A. Lawrence adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises No. 24 West Broadway to Nov. 26, and that of the leasehold premises on the east side of Broadway, 46.8 feet south of Ninth street, to Nov. 16.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 20x102.2, on s. s. of 79th st., 145 ft. e. of 3d av. ... $11,400

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story brick house and lot, 23.9x100, on e. s. of 1st av., 75 ft. n. of 34th st. ... $19,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Baxter st., e. s., Nos. 39 and 39½, 27.6x101.6; Baxter st., e. s., Nos. 37 and 37½, 35x101.6; Baxter st., e. s., 84.10 ft. n. of Park st., 53.2x100; Doris, wife of Charles A. Buddensiek, to Isidor Falk ... $75,000
Beekman place, s. w. corner 50th st., 19x90; Mary Delmage, wife of Michael, to Rudolph Pohlemann ... 22,000
Dry Dock st., w. s., 97.5 ft. s. of 11th st., 22.1x84; J. Cody to P. Cody ... nom.
Henry st., s. s., lot No. 19 of Henry Rutgers' map, 21.8x75; Mary, wife of Patrick H. Keenan, to Morgan Jones ... 9,000
Lefferts place, No. 9; also Nos. 204, 206, 208, 210 8th st., Brooklyn; also 11 lots at East New-York, Long Island; also New-York City property as follows: Frankfort st., No. 27, s. w. s., 88.9 ft. s. e. of William st.; 29.7x103.6; Canal st., Nos. 124, 126 and 128, westerly corner of Chrystie st., 70.3x50; East Broadway, No. 310, s. s., 24x80; Rachel Brown to Edward F. De Selding ... 40,000
Oak st., Nos. 30 and 32, n. s., 99.7 ft. w. of James st., 30.8x139.6; Doris, wife C. A. Buddensiek to I. Falk ... 35,000
Oak st., n. s., 129 ft. w. of James st., 28.6x177.9; Doris, wife of C. A. Buddensiek, to I. Falk ... 18,500
Spring st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Greenwich st., 20x55.6; E. D. Gale, Referee, to S. J. Montgomery ... 11,800
13th st., n. s., 394 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.6x103.3; Asuncion Rinds De Ponce De Leon, widow, to Mathilde Carrales, wife of Edwards Manvara ... 14,500
56th st., Nos. 210, 212, and 214 East, s. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d av., 65x100.5; Doris, wife of C. A. Buddensiek, to I. Falk ... 56,000
73d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Doris, wife of C. A. Buddensiek, to I. Falk ... 15,000
78th st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x102.2; A. Levinger to Elise, wife of G. B. Schneider ... 13,000
113th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d av., 80x100.11; the Trustees of the South Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church to Lucy A., wife of Stephen Gildman, confirmation deed ... nom.
Same property; Terence Farley to Lucy A., wife of S. Gilman ... nom.
1 5th st., n. s., 170 feet e. of 1st av., 25x100; Barbara A., wife of R. McChristie, to J. A. Eagleson ... 11,200
Lexington av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 61st st., 20x80; B. Shuman to Schindel Schyer, widow ... 22,500
Willard av., s. w. corner 1st st., 36.11x100, Woodlawn Heights; George Opdyke to William Taylor ... 1,200
1st av., s. w. corner 52d st., 25.5x100; Doris, wife C. A. Buddensiek, to I. Falk ... 30,000
1st av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 87th st., 25.2x100; A. Eglinton to F. J. Wihlein ... 5,000
2d av., e. s., 51.9 ft. s. of 13th st., 17.5x108; Charles H. Ward to Rowland M. and Elizabeth P. and Frances A. and David P., Jr., Hall, C. A. G. ... nom.

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

28th st., indefinite location, 25x98.9; Doris, wife C. A. Buddensiek, to Isidor Falk ... $4,500
28th st., indefinite location, 25x98.9; Doris, wife C. A. Buddensiek, to Isidor Falk ... 4,500
45th st., s. s., 93.9 ft. e. of Lexington av., 18.9x100.5; Eliza A., wife Henry B. Fanton, to John C. Raymond ... 20,000
45th st., s. s., 93.9 ft. e. of Lexington av., 18.9x100.5; J. C. Raymond to Bridget Meeks ... 6,000
3d av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 64th st., 20x80; Barbara and Jacob Senk to Peter Nehibas ... 27,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZE FOUR-story high-stoop superbly-built, finished, and planned brown-stone dwelling, No. 39 West 52d st., near 5th av., including the elegant carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, and fixtures, only $46,000, in fee simple. Possession. Permits of V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH renewals, the south-west corner Broadway and Houston st.; lot 50x100. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND STABLE, NO. 51 West 42d st., near 5th av., on Reservoir Park, lot 21x200, to be sold peremptorily and absolutely, by private contract, at No. 11 Pine st., at 11 o'clock, sharp, to-day. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A LARGE TRACT OF land, comprising about 250 lots, within four and a half miles of City Hall, New-York. It is situated in the town of Newtown, Long Island, about one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry. The land is a level plateau about sixty feet above tide-water, and commands extensive views over the surrounding country. The freight railroad of the South-side Road runs at the foot of the hill adjoining the property. This route will probably soon be the main passenger line of the company. Horse cars from Hunter's Point and Grand Street Ferries run within a few blocks. Will be sold on easy terms. Improved City property would be taken in payment. For full particulars apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—MAPS OF THE Summer Village of Mountainside are now ready to be delivered to owners, who will apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, 8th av., corner 34th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TO SETTLE A PARTNERSHIP.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WAVERLEY PLACE—Three story attic and basement, high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 28 Waverley place, south side, between Greene st. and University place; in perfect order, and contains all modern improvements.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building; eight floors; $15,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

TO LET—AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR AN oyster, fish, and poultry depot; convenient for shipping and wholesale. Call at No. 50 Watts st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., OFFERS AT REDUCED rentals these desirable furnished dwellings. Prices asked per year only.
5th av., near 9th st., 4-story, full size ... $4,500
Park av., near 37th st., 4-story h. s., stone ... 4,000
37th st., near 5th av., 4-story h. s., stone ... 5,000
46th st., near 5th av., 4-story h. s., stone ... 4,000
52d st., near 5th av., 4-story h. s. b. s. ... 4,900
57th st., near 5th av., superb large new house ... 6,000
Also, unfurnished houses on and adjoining 5th av. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, thirty feet front, fully furnished, with garden lot adjoining; location on 34th st.; also, if desired, a stable on 33d st.; moderate rent to a responsible party. J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—THE delightfully situated dwelling, No. 95 Willow st., next corner Clark st.; commanding view of New-York Bay, &c.; all improvements; possession Dec. 1. Apply on premises after 12 o'clock.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, fully furnished, in South Brooklyn; immediate possession; rent low to good tenant. Address G. A. K., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES To let, in choice locations. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE DWELLING, No. 465 Tompkins av.; partly furnished; rent low. JAMES A. FISHER, No. 1,417 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST NOTICE.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, purchasers under the foreclosure of the South Side Railroad, hereby give notice:

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, that became due and payable at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the same railroad, that became due and payable at the same place May 1, 1874, will also be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

Notice is also given that on and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1874.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 2. J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier pro tem.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.
The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free from all taxation, has been declared by the Directors of this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 2d day of November next. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 2.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen again on the 4th November. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.
THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, PROX., FROM the bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the first mortgage bonds of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Metropolitan bank. J. D. COX, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Two per Cent. quarterly dividends of this company (the first of which will be due on the 15th day of January next) will be paid at this office, in the Grand Central Depot. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, LANSING, Oct. 26, 1874.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1874, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 FROM SECOND MORTgage bonds of St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid in gold on and after Nov. 2 at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMILE H. MULDAUR, WILLIAM S. HALL, and EDWARD A. COBURN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the tenth day of November, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of, and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in charge of the above entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankruptcy Act of March, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof; that I have filed my final account as assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee, as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated this, 24th day of October, 1874. CHARLES H. BANNIGAN, Assignee, No. 14 Wall street, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. WARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by John A. Ward, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the seventh day of November, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twelfth day of October, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. o16-law3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL R. STOUT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, Oct. 29, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. I. T. Williams, the said Register, at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of November, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-second and twenty-eighth sections of the act entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; and that the Assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DELOS E. CULVER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. E. C. BELVILLE, Clerk. o30-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TIMOTHY T. SHEEHY and WILLIAM H. SHEEHY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the fourteenth day of October, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Timothy T. Sheehy and William H. Sheehy, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. SHEPPARD KNAPP, Assignee, No. 185 6th av. o16-law3wF

NO. 4,935.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL JACKSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1874. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel Jackson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. o23-law3wF ROBERT W. COLFAX, Assignee.

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, SS.—AT JERsey City, New-Jersey, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of OSCAR F. LUND, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. CHAS. E. BIGELOW, Assignee, &c. o16-law3wF*

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co. BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE BY GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

Stocks of the City of New-York, SIX PER CENT. GOLD, PAYABLE 1896, Issued in sums of $500 and upward, coupon or registered. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 21 Broad st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers. PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES, (SEVEN PER CENT.,) With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-two bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 577, 383, 39, 425, 226, 297, 97, 110, 533, 471, 469, 145, 102, 325, 116, 109, 217, 448, 452, 333, 316, 594, 526, 52, 1, 578, 479, 386, 291, 306, 405, 171, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1874. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender. S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st. L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST., Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE ELECTed the following officers of this bank:
DAVID SALOMON ... President.
O. H. SCHREINER ... First Vice President, and to continue Cashier as heretofore.
FREDERICK KUHNE ... Second Vice President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16, 1874.
NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Life Association of America will be held at the office of the Association, in St. Louis, Mo., on the 12th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to consider and take action upon certain proposed amendments to the charter of the association. By order of the Board of Directors. H. W. HOUGH, President.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railway Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds which mature Aug. 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber, on presentation to him, on and after Oct. 26, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., at the banking rooms. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS Bought and sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7. **Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.** Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge. New deposits draw interest from 1st of every month. E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary. WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President. MANNING MERRILL, Auditor. ROBERT HOE and GEO. C. SCOFIELD, Vice Presidents. EUGENE SMITH, Attorney.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th av. and West 34th st. INTEREST commences the FIRST DAY of each MONTH. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. JOHN HOOPER, President. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest 6 per cent., commencing from the first of each month. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $297,277 26. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 11, 1874, for 3,000 barrels Flour. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

POTATOES, COD-FISH, TEA, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 7, 1874, for Potatoes, Cod-fish, Tea, White Lead, Oil, Sheeting, &c. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal. **Assistants**—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough. **Government**—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector. NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

Charlier Institute FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV. This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c. MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute, (NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE) GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY. S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:
T. S. Hastings, D. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D., Howard Crosby, D. D., H. E. Montgomery, D. D., T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D., J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof. C. Short, LL. D., H. D. Ganse, D. D., Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 58 PARK AV., For young gentlemen of all ages, fitting for college or for business. Four pupils received into the family. REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK, NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter. A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

FRENCH.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, FROM PARIS, and long a teacher in that city, will give lessons in French at very moderate rates. Pupils having some little knowledge of the language, and desiring to acquire facility in conversation, will find this an excellent opportunity. Lessons given at the residence. Good references. Address M. EDOUARD DUCASTEL, No. 135 Prince st.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Application for admission may be made at the Law Library, University building, Washington square, daily at 4:30 P. M. W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER, NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes. REOPENED SEPT. 23. French classes for ladies three times a week.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874. An early attendance is specially requested. School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU is now forming Evening and Afternoon Classes of CONVERSATION IN FRENCH. Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at No. 46 Greenwich av.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS, will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

BOYS' SCHOOL. MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.) Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874. Only eight boarding pupils received. Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24. Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE'S Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Fun's over; study begins. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 14.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

THE MISSES DOREMUS HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL at No. 47 East 21st st.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS at NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV., OPENS SEPT. 21. Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College. E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE. H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

DR. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 112 5th av., Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)
The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.
The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.
Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.
It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st. Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 872 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR OF LONG EXPErience wishes pupils for two classes now forming, one for ladies, other for gentlemen. Address Beggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC ... SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC ... SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC ... SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC ... SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO. NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*CUBA ... WED., Oct. 28 | *ALGERIA ... WED., Nov. 4
CALABRIA ... SAT., Oct. 31 | BATAVIA ... SAT., Nov. 7
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1874. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE ... Saturday, Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT ... Saturday, Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE ... Saturday, Nov. 28
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125 ... Second Cabin, $75 ... Third, $35. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain ... Oct. 31, 10 A. M. | France ... Nov. 7, 3 P. M.
Helvetia ... Nov. 4, 1 P. M. | Erin ... Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND ... Saturday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE ... Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE ... Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES ... Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN ... Dec. 1, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold. STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway. Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. ERDMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steamship ODER, Capt. KR. OTTENDORF, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin ... $100 gold.
Second cabin ... 60 gold.
Steerage ... 24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE. NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ... Wednesday, Nov. 11
STATE OF NEVADA ... Wednesday, Nov. 25
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway. STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE COMPANY'S Steam-ship STATE OF INDIANA, Will leave this port for BELFAST and GLASGOW, On THURSDAY, 29th inst., at noon. For first-class accommodations Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway. STEERAGE at LOWEST RATES, No. 45 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct as follows:
VINDICATOR, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

ATLAS MAIL LINE. BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ETNA ... Nov. 4
First-class passenger accommodation. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

SHIPPING.

EAGLE LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows: SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Nov. 3. GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Nov. 17. from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE: PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE. THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool. The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
*ABBOTSFORD ... Oct. 29 | OHIO ... Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA ... Nov. 5 | *KENILWORTH ... Nov. 26
ILLINOIS ... Nov. 12 | INDIANA ... Dec. 3
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY. Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates. Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y. JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. N. & J. CUMMINS & Bros., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE. Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Vaderland, Nov. 10 | Colina, Oct. 29
Nederland, Dec. 4 | Switzerland, Nov. 22
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Nederland, Nov. 10 | Switzerland, Oct. 29
Vaderland, Dec. 4 | Colina, Nov. 22
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY. First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y. JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila. B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Oct. 31.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Nov. [illegible]
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Nov. 5.
Superior accommodations for passengers. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

CARDIFF LINE. NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
PEMBROKE ... Wednesday, Oct. 28
GLAMORGAN ... Saturday, Oct. 31
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin ... $75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin ... $55 currency
Steerage ... $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff ... $33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. [illegible], at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CUBA ... Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA ... Thursday, Nov. 5
CITY OF HAVANA ... Thursday, Nov. 12
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CUBA ... Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO ... Saturday, Nov. 21
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway. Steamship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans for New-York Nov. 7, calling at all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division. E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:30 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del. Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer. H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special [illegible] Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VRAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE N. W-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th...2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th...7:00 A. M.
Wednes., 28th...10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th...7:30 A. M.
Friday, 30th...7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 29th...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 31st...1:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th...12:00 M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER-CURE.
The HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 313 West 22d st., is now open for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and for the treatment of all curable diseases, that is of all diseases not organic, and especially of old chronic complaints. C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER.
References—Hon. John Bigelow, our late Minister to France; Judge Bosworth, Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., Charlotte Cushman, Emma Stebbins.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

ELECTION POOLS.
Pools at the Astor House every morning, commencing THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock; in the EVENING, at No. 1,146 Broadway. Pools on the JEROME PARK RACES of Saturday, at No. 1,146 Broadway, THIS EVENING. UNDERWOOD & MARSHALL.

CAUTION.—GEORGE R. RAYMOND IS NO LONGER in our employ, and we caution all parties in doing any business whatever with him in our name. KLEIN, FLEET & CO.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale, by A. F. BRIGGS, No. 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS REILLY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL UNDER FORECLOSURE OF CHATtel mortgage, at 10 o'clock on Friday, 30th inst., at No. 548 West [illegible]d st., fixtures of liquor store, horses, barrels, and carts. THOMAS REILLY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, sell FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., a large stock of Vocal and Instrumental Music in sheets.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, at the City of New-York, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Jacob Levy retiring on account of ill health. Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1874. JACOB LEVY, Per SIMON BORG, Attorney. SIMON BORG. L. LEVY.

The undersigned will continue the above business, as dealers in Southern Miscellaneous Securities, at No. 53 Exchange place, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG. SIMON BORG. L. LEVY.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1874.